FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN281114Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1000 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the revolution forces, yesterday evening presided over a PLO Executive Committee meeting. The meeting dealt with the results of the treasonous Camp David summit. The meeting also discussed steps to carry out the resolutions of the conference of confrontation and steadfastness.

The radio correspondent has learned that the Executive Committee has drawn up a plan for moves commensurate with these resolutions at the Palestinian, Arab and international levels to confront the serious results of the Camp David summit.

VOP: 'ARAFAT APPEALS ON JERUSALEM

JN281503Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1400 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar addressed an appeal to the Arab and Islamic world reminding them of the sanctity and greatness of Jerusalem, and reminding every Arab of the pure blood shed in defense of this city and of the thousands of martyrs who fell defending it and keeping it Arab.

The appeal also reminded Moslems everywhere of the danger surrounding the holy city, which is the Moslems' second holiest place. It also reminded Christians that the city was the cradle of Jesus and the setting of His divine mission. This reminder and this appeal to the Arabs and Moslems [word indistinct] the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people who offer martyrs every day for the sake of the Holy Land, for Palestine, for the honor and history of the Arab nation and the struggle of its heroes. This people and this revolution will continue the struggle and the fight against the Zionist enemy to restore to Jerusalem its glory and heritage and to have Salah ad-Din become once again the symbol of all free men and strugglers of the nation.

All those who still have in their hearts belief in the dignity, Arabic glory and purity of this city should rise to defend its sanctity and its spiritual heritage.

This appeal comes at a time when a small handful of agents and hirelings--As-Sadat and others like At-Tuhami and the agents who sold their conscience to the vilest kind of colonialism, the Zionists--have sold the city's honor.

'ARAFAT SENDS LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

JN290658Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent a letter to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in which he pointed out the seriousness of the Camp David accords for the Palestinian cause and the occupied city of Jerusalem.

It will be recalled that 'Arafat has sent similar letters to the heads of the Arab and nonalined states as well as to the Christian and Islamic organizations in the world.

JANA: NONALINED STATES TO DISCUSS CAMP DAVID AT NEW YORK

LD281152Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The nonalined states have responded to the desire of the states of the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation to hold an urgent meeting of the nonalined to discuss the results of the agreements of disgrace and shame which the Egyptian renegade president signed at Stable David.

An official spokesman at the Jamahiriyah Foreign Secretariat yesterday issued a statement confirming that the nonalined states will meet in New York on 2 October, during the current session of the UN General Assembly. The spokesman said that the Stable David agreements are contrary to the resolutions of the nonalined conferences, particularly the resolutions on the Palestine question and the racist Zionist occupation of Arab territories issued by the recent Belgrade meeting.

DPFLP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HAIFA OIL REFINERY INCIDENT

JN281948Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] has issued the following military communique:

In accordance with the orders issued by the command of the DPFLP forces operating inside the occupied territory to our armed groups operating inside Palestine, the group of martyr Comrade Abu Mashhur planted timed incendiary explosives in the Haifa refinery on Wednesday morning, 27 September 1978. The explosives went off that very morning, starting a big fire in the refinery. Several major installations were destroyed. There were also heavy material damage and several enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

Following this incident, enemy forces arrested a large number of our people in Haifa. However, the group which carried out the operation managed to safely withdraw to their base.

BAGHDAD VOP: JORDAN 'REVOLUTIONARY PARTY' SCORES ON CAMP DAVID

JN282208Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] A statement issued in Amman recently by the Jordanian People's Revolutionary Party condemns the duplicitous stands adopted by certain Arab regimes, at the behest of U.S. imperialism, to weaken the opposition to the capitulationist line. These regimes, the statement says, have hastened to denounce the results of the Camp David summit, although they themselves contributed to the preliminary steps which led to these results.

The statement says that these regimes have also committed themselves to implementing Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967. The statement identifies these regimes, which have taken practical steps to entrench imperialism and Zionism and which faithfully and loyally preserve the interests of imperialism and Zionism as well as the continued imperialist domination over the peoples of the world, as Saudi Arabia, the Jordanian regime, the Syrian regime and the PLO leadership.

The statement continues: Our Arab nation and all world progressive forces clearly recall the role played by the Al-Asad regime when it ordered its forces to butcher the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon, thereby giving support to the fascist Lebanese rightists, who are allied with the Zionist entity.

This role had the blessing of imperialism, Zionism and Saudi reaction in particular, which financed the reactionary move.

The statement adds: The task which Saudi Arabia entrusted to the PLO leadership has been exposed to the masses, as Saudi Arabia and the PLO formed a special committee to follow up measures to liquidate the revolutionary forces within the Palestinian resistance movement under the slogan of combating communism. They were acting in accordance with the report submitted by Brzezinski, adviser to the president of the United States on national security affairs.

The statement condemns the call addressed to the Jordanian king to join the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. This, the statement says, acquits the Jordanian king of the crime of shedding the blood of our masses on the altar of the settlement plan in accordance with the wish of his ally Hafiz al-Asad.

In conclusion, the statement says: It is clear that the Arab liberation movement is passing through a temporary crisis, because the so-called leaders of this movement have succumbed to the wishes of the reactionary forces, thus enabling imperialism, Zionism and reaction to score a temporary victory over the popular movement of the Arab masses.

The Jordanian party stressed the need for continuing the struggle to overcome this crisis by calling on all the revolutionary forces who are totally opposed to the capitulation settlement to declare openly their rejection of the settlement plan and to condemn the suspicious activities of those forces seeking such a settlement.

The statement says: There is urgent need now for the Arab nationalist, progressive and revolutionary forces to agree on a revolutionary struggle program which will organize and enlighten the masses so they can resist the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught on the region. Revolutionary strugglers in all their positions are called upon to continue the armed struggle against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary enemy, for they constitute the main obstacle to the settlement line.

KUWAIT

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD'S TALKS WITH AMIR REPORTED

LD2810402 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Talks were held between the Kuwaiti and Syrian sides at 0900 today, Thursday, 28 September, at As-Salam Palace. The Syrian side was led by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, and the Kuwaiti side by his highness the amir. The talks were attended on the Kuwaiti side by Shayk' Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, the prime minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, defense and acting foreign minister; Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, foreign undersecretary; Muhammad Darwish ar-'Arabi, deputy of the amir's court; Ibrahim Muhammad ash-Shatti, director of the amir's office; and 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, director of the heir apparent and prime minister's office.

Those attending on the Syrian side were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Fawzi al-Kayalli, member of the Progressive Front; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir, Syrian ambassador to Kuwait.

An authorized official source has stated that the talks deal mainly with the current development of Arab affairs, bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries in various fields, and means of consolidating and promoting these relations, and issues of common concern. The talks were characterized by mutual understanding and took place in a spirit of brotherhood and cordiality.

Al-Asad Departs

LD2818222 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad left the country about 1315 today. He was seen off at the airport by the amir, by the heir apparent and prime minister and also by senior statesmen.

SAUDI ARABIA

MAYORS PRESENT CHECKS TO GAZA, HEBRON OFFICIALS

LD2809182 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Sadaqah Khashaqji, mayor of Al-Madinah, has presented a $10 million check to Fahd al-Qawasimah, mayor of Hebron, who is now on a visit to Al-Madinah. This sum is a gift from the Al-Madinah municipality to the municipality of Hebron. 'Abdullah an-Na'im, mayor of Riyadh, has also presented a $10 million check to Rashad ash-Shawwa, mayor of Gaza municipality. The presentation of these two checks is to assert the fraternity between these two cities and the cities of the kingdom.

UAE

OIL MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN REPORTED

JN2815292 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1304 GMT 26 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Tokyo, 28 September--UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah has called for reviving the north-south dialog in order to reach fair solutions of the world's economic problems.

He said the inflation which the industrial countries are exporting to the Third World countries has inflicted great damage on our economy and led to the drop in value of our oil revenues.

During his meeting today with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto, Al-'Utaybah expressed his concern about the crisis which world economies are suffering from. He said the OPEC policy is based on not causing further harm to these economies. He added: "However, we want the other side to seek in turn to eliminate inflation, which harms us and causes a drop in our oil revenues."

Al-'Utaybah met this afternoon with Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Sunao Sonoda and discussed with him cooperation between the two countries and the means to strengthen this cooperation.

Al-'Utaybah, who is also chairman of the Board of Directors of the Abu Dhabi Company for Gas Liquefication, headed a meeting of the company's Board of Directors at the premises of the Japanese company (Metsuwi) in Tokyo. (Metsuwi) is one of the companies participating in the gas liquefication project in maritime areas.

The EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Tokyo reports that during the meeting, the Board of Directors approved the appointment of a new director general to succeed (James Frayer), the present director general, who is retiring. The meeting was attended by UAE Ambassador to Japan Ahmad al-Muqarrab, UAE Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abdallah Isma'il, Director General of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company Mahmud Hamra Kruha, and Deputy Director General of the Abu Dhabi Company for Gas Liquefication Idris Habbush.

PLANNING MINISTER LEAVES FOR ROME CONFERENCE

JN281430Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1306 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Dubayy, 28 September--UAE Minister of Planning Sa'id Ghabbash this morning left Dubayy for Rome to attend the meetings of the conference of cooperation between the European states on the one hand and the Gulf states and Arabian Peninsula on the other.

FINANCE MINISTER, U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY MEET

JN281536Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1302 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Washington, 28 September--UAE Minister of Finance and Industry Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid met in Washington last night with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal.

The ENA correspondent in Washington reports that the talks dealt with several financial questions, including the question of the U.S. dollar. It will be recalled that Shaykh Hamdan is currently attending the meetings of the International Monetary Fund being held in Washington.

CONTRIBUTION MADE TO EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS IN IRAN

JN281534Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 September--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the crown prince and the deputy commander in chief of the armed forces, has issued instructions to give $6 million as a contribution from the UAE to the earthquake victims in Iran. Shaykh Khalifah has decided on this aid on humanitarian grounds.

YEMEN--PDRY

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES CUBAN, USSR ENVOYS

LD281656Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers, received separately in his office this afternoon Comrade Vladimir Kaboshkin, USSR ambassador in Aden, and Comrade Justino Baro, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Cuba in Aden.

Bilateral relations between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union and Cuba were discussed during the two meetings. Also discussed were the Middle East issue and the importance of the socialist countries' support for and solidarity with the struggle of our Arab peoples for the sake of restoring legitimate national rights, including the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and for the sake of their social progress.

The brother chairman of the Presidential Council and of the Council of Ministers expressed his appreciation for the support given by the Soviet Union and Socialist Cuba and the other socialist countries to our Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The ambassadors of the Soviet Union and Socialist Cuba stressed their two countries' firm stand toward backing and supporting the struggle of the Arab peoples by supporting their just causes.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM UAE PRESIDENT

JN281758Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at 1900 today [name indistinct], UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary, who conveyed a message to the brother president from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The meeting was attended by brother Ahmad Haydar, Foreign Ministry under secretary, his excellency the UAE ambassador in San'a', the YAR ambassador to the UAE, and [words indistinct].

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM, DPRK--Ahmad Salih Hajib has been appointed PDRY nonresident ambassador to Vietnam and the DPRK. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD]

S. YEMEN PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT--Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, today issued a ministerial decree appointing Umar Muhammad (al-Akbari) commissioner for Thamud Province. [Text] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD]

LEBANESE ENVOY LEAVES JIDDA--Jidda--Rashid Fakhouri, Lebanon's ambassador to the kingdom, left Jidda this morning for home at the end of his tour of duty as Lebanon's ambassador to the kingdom. [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD]

AS-SADAT SENDS MESSAGES TO ARAB LEADERS ON ACCORDS

NC281555Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 September--President Anwar as-Sadat has sent confidential messages to all the heads of the Arab states, with the exception of the heads of the rejectionist states, explaining the dimensions and results of the Camp David agreement.

This was announced today by Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister. Dr Ghali pointed out that the Foreign Ministry has also sent messages to the foreign ministers of the OAU states; to Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, the Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, in his capacity as the president of the current OAU Ministerial Council; and to the foreign minister of Sri Lanka in his capacity as the president of the current session of the nonalined group.

Dr Ghali explained that the messages contain the text of the two Camp David agreements and a memorandum explaining them. He pointed out that the memorandum contains Egypt's position that the agreement seeks a comprehensive and not a partial solution and is compatible with all the international resolutions and the resolutions issued by the regional organizations on the Middle East issue.

Dr Ghali said that the Foreign Ministry will soon send a similar message to the Islamic Conference Secretariat for distribution to all the Islamic states.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR EILTS

NC281413Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1348 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts today. It had been reported in Cairo that the U.S. ambassador has an urgent message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter for President Anwar as-Sadat pertaining to the coming phase in the peace negotiations in light of the Camp David resolutions and agreements.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS AS-SADAT-CARTER PHONE CONTACT

NC281901Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter contacted President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat by telephone at 2000 tonight. A long discussion took place on proceeding with the peace process. The discussion indicated that their points of view are completely identical.

GHALI MEETS WITH EAST EUROPEAN AMBASSADORS

NC281315Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1243 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 September--Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, today met with the ambassadors of the East European states in Cairo. The meeting was attended by the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia; Foreign Ministry under secretaries, Ambassadors Salah Hasan and Tawfiq Khalil and a number of the minister's advisers attended on the Egyptian side.

This meeting is one of the intensive meetings which the minister is holding with the ambassadors of the various states to brief them on the results of the Camp David summit conference and the dimensions of the situation in light of these results.

MENA has learned that during the meeting, Dr Butrus Ghali emphasized the importance of the comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. He also referred to the role of the five big states which are permanent members of the Security Council in boosting the peace agreements which the parties to the conflict will conclude. He said that the results achieved by the Camp David conference are considered as a comprehensive framework for implementing Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which received the support of the world community and most of the Arab states.

Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Vladimir Polyakov said after the meeting that Dr Butrus Ghali fully explained the results of the Camp David conference to the ambassadors.

With this meeting, Dr Butrus Ghali has met with more than 100 ambassadors representing the world states in Cairo and informed them about the results of Camp David and the dimensions of the current situation in the Middle East.

GHALI COMMENTS ON KNESSET DECISION ON SETTLEMENTS

NC281428Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1416 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 September--Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, has said that the Israeli Knesset's agreement this morning on evacuation from the Israeli settlements in Sinai indicates a change in Israeli public opinion, which now realizes that peace in the Middle East will not be achieved by the seizure of new territories.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that this step must be a pointer to the other Arab states to seriously consider negotiating with Israel with a view to reaching the desired comprehensive solution.

NDP SPOKESMAN WELCOMES KNESSET DECISION

NC280920Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 21 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 September--Mansur Hasan, the official spokesman of the National Democratic Party and chairman of the party's Foreign Relations and Information Committee, has commented on the Israeli Knesset's decision approving the evacuation of the settlements in Sinai. He said that this result is considered a good sign and a signal by the Israeli side that it is prepared to continue to follow the path of peace.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, Hasan said: All of us were waiting for the result of the Knesset discussions, particularly because this approval is a main condition for putting in force all the Camp David conference's agreements.

Mansur Hasan expressed his hope that his step will be the forerunner of other steps to establish a just peace which would guarantee the rights and security of all parties in the area, including the Palestinian people.

In his statement Mansur Hasan further said: We now feel that the courageous decision by President Anwar as-Sadat to visit Jerusalem last November and the sincere words he addressed to the Israeli people and the peoples of the world have been met with understanding by the Israeli people and their representatives in the same spirit exhibited by President as-Sadat.

In conclusion, the National Democratic Party's assistant secretary general expressed his hope that following this step, the Israeli Government will cooperate in the adoption of the other steps necessary for the realization of peace, in accordance with the contents of the agreements on the Framework for Peace, which were signed in Camp David.

BUTRUS GHALI INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID MEETING

LD281840Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1720 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Claude Guillaumin and Ralph Pinto telephone interview with Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, with additional questions from Paris radio listeners--live]

[Text] [Guillaumin] Mr Butrus Ghali is on the line with us in Cairo ready to reply to your questions. Mr Minister, good evening. Thank you for agreeing to have this conversation with the listeners of France Inter. You are minister of state for foreign affairs. You accompanied President as-Sadat to Camp David. You therefore took part in the 13 days of negotiations and you are surely one of the Egyptian leaders who knows the case best. So, my first question: Now that 10 days have passed since the signing of these famous agreements and since the new embrace of President as-Sadat and Mr Begin, I would first of all like to ask you if you expected such strong opposition from most of the other Arab countries.

[Answer] I would reply that I expected such strong opposition insofar as, following the first disengagement, we had exactly the same emotional reaction. Following the second disengagement agreement, we had exactly the same reaction, and then it calmed down. Then following the historic visit made by President as-Sadat to Jerusalem, we also had the same reaction. I think that in the coming weeks the Arab states of the rejection front will realize that these agreements which were concluded at Camp David are in the interest of the Arab community, that they are in the interest of peace and security in the Middle East.

[Guillaumin] Mr Minister, we will return to the position of the rejection front and your relations with the countries which belong to it, but I would also like to ask you if the isolation in which Egypt currently finds itself may not have consequences for your country, on the economic level as well as on, for example, the level of internal politics. In other words, is President as-Sadat not at the moment a lonely man? His people, of course, follow him, but do you not think that they will not be able to continue to follow him if the opposition of most of the other Arab countries continues in this way?

[Answer] I do not share your point of view. I do not believe that Egypt is isolated. Not only do numerous Arab countries share the Egyptian attitude, but what is more important is that the Arab peoples share this point of view, only they have governments which themselves do not share this point of view.

[Guillaumin] Well, to what extent can the peoples of the other Arab countries insure that the reasoning behind your viewpoint is heard by their governments?

[Answer] I believe that the real extent of the framework of the agreements which were concluded at Camp David will be expressed or shown and a different attitude will emerge. I would add something very important to this. From the time you have, for example, the end of the military administration on the West Bank and in Gaza, this will set off an irreversible dynamism toward a definitive solution to the Middle East crisis.

Corporation

[Guillaumin] But those who, for the moment, reject the Egyptian peace, will they be able to stop it?

[Answer] I do not think that they will be able to stop this process which is really irreversible from the moment that it starts to work.

[Guillaumin] In other words, in the first stage, you think that the negotiations which are going to begin directly between you and Israel are perhaps going to unblock the situation and stop a certain amount of opposition?

[Answer] Certainly, especially since there will be a parallelism between the negotiations which will take place between Egypt and Israel and the disengagements which should take place on the West Bank and Gaza.

[Guillaumin] Mr Minister, with these first questions and answers over, we are now going to ask the listeners of France Inter to ask you directly the questions which interest them.

[First listener] My question is the following: Have you not made very serious mistakes by drawing up the Camp David agreements in the spirit of Resolution 242 [words indistinct] following the 1973 war? (?The question is that) UN Resolution 242, which is talked about a great deal, is, in my opinion, null and void, according to the principles [words indistinct] international law. This should have been taken into account.

[Answer] I do not believe that either the Israeli Government or the U.S. Government and the international community share this point of view. Resolution 242 is recognized by the international community, by the large majority of Arab states, and what we did at Camp David was to describe a constitutional framework to apply this resolution.

[Second listener] First of all allow me to congratulate you, to congratulate the minister for signing an agreement with Israel, while hoping that all will go for the best for the two states. And I wanted to ask Mr Butrus Ghali if the resignation of the Egyptian foreign minister has now come into effect, what he thinks of the resignation, and if he could also tell us if this is one of the rare instances of opposition in Egypt to the signing of this agreement with Israel.

[Answer] I would reply that the resignation of my friend and colleague Muhammad Kamil was a resignation based on very secondary problems, since the minister is going to be appointed, as President as-Sadat has decided, ambassador in the Foreign Ministry. If the disagreement or the difference had been very profound, it would have been very difficult to put forward a minister of foreign affairs to represent his country as an ambassador abroad.

[Guillaumin] All the same, Minister, it does actually look as if Mr Kamil's resignation, announced at the very moment when the agreements were signed in Camp David, made a curious impression, not to say an unfortunate impression. One had the impression that the Egyptian foreign minister, accompanying President as-Sadat at Camp David, was disowning President as-Sadat.

[Answer] President as-Sadat himself answered a similar question put to him by U.S. newsmen. This proves that we have an extremely democratic country, that we have freedom of discussion, even within our delegation, and that if certain members of that delegation disapprove of certain details or certain aspects of the agreement, they can resign.

[Second listener] Nevertheless, Minister, this is the third resignation of this type since President as-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. Does this in fact correspond to opposition in Egypt [word indistinct]?

[Answer] I do not think that this corresponds to any opposition in Egypt.

[Question] The Egyptian people unanimously back President as-Sadat, but don't you think that if the negotiations dragged on, if there were difficulties, if it were necessary to go back, perhaps, to a number of points which had apparently been settled, in the end people might get rather weary?

[Answer] I do not think that people can get weary, because the drive for peace and the importance of peace is an event of the highest importance to the masses, and we are going to see a consensus, not only on the part of the Egyptian peoples, but of all the Arab peoples.

[Question] You firmly believe that all the Arab peoples will soon give you your consensus?

[Answer] Without the least hesitation.

[Third listener] On the subject of that drive for peace, don't you think that one of the best trump cards is the project already drawn up to develop the Sinai for farming use by Egyptian and Israeli engineers? Don't you think that that is the most solid factor?

[Answer] Listen, I think that Sinai will, in a few months or in some time, belong to Egyptian sovereignty, and that it is for the Egyptian Government to decide how it means to develop the Sinai.

[Guillaumin] You're not quite there yet, all the same.

[Answer] No, we are not there, but I hope we will be there very soon.

[Guillaumin] Minister, I would now like to ask you a number of questions, or at any rate one, on the Palestinians, becuase, as you are well aware, the Palestinians are saying: In this business we are not only being neglected but looked on as a negligible party. Basically, in Camp David, the three great men, Anwar as-Sadat, Menahem Begin and President Carter, have sorted it all out among themselves, and the Palestinian problem has been pushed [word indistinct] absolutely to one side. Well, I would like to know what you mean to do now, what Egypt means to do with direct regard to the Palestinians?

[Answer] Listen, I think that in accordance with the draft, with the [word indistinct] agreement concluded at Camp David, we will try to go through various stages, and that Egypt is going to play the part of an intermediary in Gaza, and Jordan will play the part of an intermediary on the West Bank, for the transfer of administrative and governmental power from the Israeli military authorities to the Palestinian authorities which will be set up concurrently with the strengthening of the peace process.

[Guillaumin] [Word indistinct] Minister, but you know very well that there are Palestinians and Palestinians. There are the PLO Palestinians, Yasir 'Arafat's; there are the Palestinians in the occupied territories, on the West Bank or in the Gaza Strip, with whom an agreement on the spot is perhaps possible; and then there are the hardline Palestinians; for example, the George Habash faction. And I would remind you that no later than yesterday George Habash said that he quite simply planned terrorist action not only in Israel but also in Egypt. In this statement can we not consider that President as-Sadat, for example, is being directly attacked?

[Answer] I do not think that we should underestimate the obstacles. The peace process will be a long process; it will be a difficult process. But we are sure that we will be able to overcome these various obstacles. I would add to this that you have mentioned the Palestinians of the diaspora. We have the Palestinians who left Palestine after 1948 and those who left it after 1967. There again, we are moving by stages. We are trying to find a solution first of all for the Palestinians who are under Israeli military rule; they are getting priority treatment from us, and these are the ones we are turning to to set up a Palestinian entity. Second [words indistinct] the problems of the Palestinians who left Palestinian territory after June 1967, and third we are dealing with the Palestinians of the diaspora. This was provided for in the agreement, and as and when the Palestinian authority is set up, it itself will be able to cooperate to solve the problem of the Palestinian refugees, whether they be those who left after June 1967 or those who left before the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948.

[Guillaumin] Minister, Ralph Pinto, who is the specialist on Middle East questions on France Inter's foreign news desk, would also like to ask you a question.

[Pinto] Minister, in President as-Sadat's entourage it was said, perhaps a little hastily, that there was a steadfastness front facing him and opposed to him, and there was also mention of a silence front--that is, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which have not committed themselves or do not want to commit themselves yet. Well, just now Claude Guillaumin was talking about the intense diplomatic activity which is going on: King Husayn may go to the United States; King Khalid is going there on a private visit. Do you expect any response from the Saudis and Jordanians, or do you think that, as moderating influences, they will ultimately persuade the steadfast people to hold their tongues a bit?

[Answer] Listen, I think we are in touch with all the Arab countries, except perhaps those of the so-called steadfastness front, and we mean to step up these contacts in the next few days to try, thanks to diplomatic talks with the various Arab states, to get their cooperation in setting up the framework for the peace established at Camp David.

[Pinto] But if King Husayn officially gives you the green light, that will suit you very well, all the same?

[Answer] It is certain that if Jordan agreed to take part in the process established at Camp David, this would [word indistinct] as well, and President as-Sadat has spelled it out: Should Jordan not wish to take part, Egypt undertakes a play in Gaza and on the West Bank the same role it is playing.

[Pinto] And then Egypt would consider it was representing the Palestinians, a role which 'Arafat and the PLO people completely deny it?

[Answer] That is the mistake. We do not represent anyone. The Palestinians themselves are the ones who will decide what they want to do. We are acting solely as intermediaries for the transfer of administrative and governmental power from the Israeli military authorities on the one hand [words indistinct] Palestinian authorities. (?Once) this transfer has taken place, we will [words indistinct] withdraw and leave the Palestinians with the job of establishing their own state or their own entity, where [words indistinct] to have a government or a state. It is for them to decide if they want to associate themselves. [Word indistinct] themselves with the State of Jordan, with the State of Israel. Our role will cease as soon as they have their own entity.

[Pinto] But, Minister, once peace is made between Egypt and Israel, do you think the Palestinians will still really have all the trump cards that they hold now for negotiating [word indistinct] the problem with the Israelis?

[Answer] Well, precisely, that is where, in the [words indistinct] process that was established--the framework of the process established at Camp David. We (?will) have a framework--quadripartite commissions--and from then on our presence in this commission will be to try to maintain a balance between the Palestinians on the one hand and the Israelis on the other. I should add to this that the Palestinians will have the right of veto in all the discussions that take place, and when the final form of the [word indistinct] of the West Bank and Gaza will [words indistinct], it will have to be approved by a referendum of all the Palestinians.

[Guillaumin] Minister, I would like to go back to what Ralph Pinto was saying about the attitude of King Husayn of Jordan and remind you of what King Husayn said at the airport [word indistinct] yesterday after receiving President al-Asad of Syria. King Husayn said, verbatim: We nurture the same thirst for peace--as the Egyptians, it is implied--but not on the basis of what has been offered as in the recent past, that is, at Camp David. He called for concrete responses and a complete reexamination of the situation. Under these conditions it looks as if the split is comparatively wide between your position and the position of King Husayn. What, in your view, would induce King Husayn to finally adopt your point of view?

[Answer] I think that the gap will close as soon as the drive toward peace works. As soon as the Palestinians realize the concrete advantages that they will see, the gap will close. I should add that our diplomatic service will try to maintain permanent contact with the various countries in the confrontation front, particularly with Jordan, to try to overcome this split and these difficulties which currently exist.

[Question] Can we look forward to a meeting shortly between President as-Sadat and King Husayn?

[Answer] Perhaps. There are always plans for such meetings, whether at the level of heads of state or at the level of foreign ministers or at the level of technical experts.

[Fourth listener] Dr Riyad, the secretary general of the Arab League, told a Cairo newspaper that an act of aggression was being prepared against the Palestinians in Lebanon, and that preparations were also under way to set up a free republic of Lebanon [words indistinct] of course, within the framework of control by the Christian militia. My question is, what can you say about the position of the Egyptian Government on these three statements by the secretary general of the Arab League?

[Answer] First, I do not think...

[Guillaumin] Minister, pardon me for interrupting you. I should tell you that this question we have just been asked is only one of a number of questions we have received on the Lebanese problem and its relationship to the whole Middle East situation and the Camp David agreements and the negotiations that are going to begin.

[Answer] Well now, I would like to reply on this problem. First of all [words indistinct] I do not think--to my knowledge--that the secretary general of the Arab League has made these statements. That is the first point. The second point is that as far as the Lebanese problem is concerned, it was discussed at Camp David insofar as what we are striving after is a total peace, an all-embracing peace, a peace affecting all the protagonists in the confrontation.

Since Lebanon is mentioned in the framework agreement at Camp David--and we hope that negotiations will take place between Lebanon and Israel to find a definitive solution to what is happening on the Lebanese border--Egypt's position on Lebanon is that the territorial integrity of Lebanon and the independence of that state must be maintained. This position has been upheld by Egypt since 1943. [words indistinct] all the technical details in the protocol of Alexandria, which served as the preparatory work for the Arab League pact concluded in March 1945. In fact, Lebanon was mentioned in the text, to prove the interest of the Arab community in maintaining the territorial integrity of Lebanon and the independence of Lebanon.

[Guillaumin] We are going to take another question.

[Fifth listener] Good evening, gentlemen. First of all I would like to thank Mr Butrus Ghali for the first things he said; that is, that the peoples of the Arab countries of the Middle East greet peace and are happy to have peace. I think these words are extremely important, and they correspond to the experience that I have had of [words indistinct] of the spiritual state of the peoples of the Middle East. I think that this is fundamental, and I give thanks for this. It makes one reflect, I must add, on the reasons that have caused this state of war to last for 30 years.

[Guillaumin] Your question please.

[Fifth listener] My question concerns the future of the country which is in dispute and which must return to the Palestinians, that is, the West Bank of the Jordan. First of all, I am not saying that the people of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Palestinians, are like the others and want peace. But I wonder, what worries me is that there is a great deal of vagueness in what one hears on this subject. One hears about the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people without this ever being specified. Discussions are held on either autonomy or self-determination. Well, here is a precise question: What is the difference between autonomy and self-determination, or, more precisely, would self-determination mean that the new state, despite the desire and wish for peace of the people who live there, could possibly become an enormous arms depot that would stretch from Lebanon right up to the center of Jerusalem, right along the West Bank of the Jordan and along the Israeli border? Would this possibility be in the context of self-determination and the rights of a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan?

[Answer] It is exactly in order to take into account these concerns and Israel's quite legitimate obsession with security that all these precautions have been taken and a transition period of 5 years established during which the Palestinian state or entity would be formed in different stages. All this is going to be negotiated between the new Palestinian authority, the State of Israel, Jordan and Egypt, and all precautions will be taken to prevent this new Palestinian entity from serving as a departure point for aggressions against the State of Israel.

[Guillaumin] But when you say all will be taken, what kind of measures? Must we think in terms of blue helmets, external forces or what?

[Answer] (?This must be) decided by the Palestinians themselves. We have given an example ourselves in the agreement that was signed, the framework for the agreement which is to be signed by Egypt and Israel.

We plan to have zones where there will be (?armed units) and zones that will be completely demilitarized. There will also be observers and blue helmets. So, I think that the new Palestinian entity could take inspiration from the example we are giving in Sinai to give the maximum amount of confidence to the different elements. The question of peace is an element of a psychological order. It is a question of having tne idea, a certain feeling of security, and this can be given through these different guarantees. I think that attitudes must have great flexibility. All our formulas can be used to try to maintain and to preserve peace in this area of the world.

[Guillaumin] Mr Minister, we were discussing the position of Jordan just now, but there is another country that plays a considerable role in this diplomatic undertaking now in process, which I mentioned earlier, and that is Saudi Arabia. Ralph Pinto has a question to ask you on this subject.

[Pinto] Yes, Mr Minister. Saudi Arabia bases its stand primarily on the problem of Jerusalem. In the framework agreements of Camp David--there are two framework agreements--there are a number of elements, but in the letters that were exchanged, the famous letters, Jerusalem is mentioned in very vague terms. And for the Saudis, the traditional guardians of the holy places and guarantors of the Islamic aspect of Jerusalem, this problem is very important. Well, was Jerusalem left aside because it was too difficult, and if the Saudis did not obtain something on Jerusalem, would they remain silent?

[Answer] I think that we discussed the future of Jerusalem at great length at Camp David. We had very long discussions. But because we did not manage to reach a framework agreement on certain basic principles for the future of Jerusalem, we have sent letters to President Carter in which we explained our points of view. Our point of view is that Arab Jerusalem must return to Arab sovereignty; Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank, and in conformity with the arrangements of Resolution 242 it must be returned. Israel's point of view is different. I think it is a problem that will be negotiated later, not only by the Arab countries concerned, because there are Christian holy places as well as Moslem holy places, but also by the Palestinian authority, which is the most closely concerned with the future of Jerusalem.

[Pinto] Do you think that there is a possible formula? For example, the Israelis demand that Jerusalem remain reunited and remain the capital of Israel. President as-Sadat suggests a double administration with a Jewish side and an Arab side.

[Answer] I think that with good will on all sides and with the normalization of relations between the State of Israel and Egypt this will facilitate the forthcoming negotiations on the future of Jerusalem.

[Sixth listener] Hello, Mr Minister. Now, first of all, allow me to present my hearty congratulations for your success at Camp David. I do this because I have the impression that the great majority of the French people would like to address these congratulations to you, and the press has not reflected this fact adequately. [Words indistinct] for days on end on the almost certain failure of Camp David, and our press having been literally caught out, I would say this shameful [words indistinct] of this inopportune [word indistinct] this said, you have my congratulations.

Here is my question. Could you tell us, and reply to a question that we are asking here in France--and to which we cannot manage to have a reply--yes or no, do the rejection front countries accept Israel's right to exist?

[Answer] My reply is yes. The rejection front countries accept the right of the State of Israel to exist. Their opposition originates in certain procedures. They oppose certain forms. I think that the origin of the opposition is in certain procedures that were adopted at Camp David. It is also possible that there are purely internal reasons that are not directly related to the Palestinian question.

[Guillaumin] Do you really think that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi or President Boumediene really wants the State of Israel to continue to live?

[Answer] I think so. Moreover, if you go back to the Rabat conference in which [words indistinct] it was planned to recognize the State of Israel and to negotiate with the State of Israel. I think that the opposition which is being voiced is owing to bilateral relations much more than to the Palestinian question.

[Guillaumin] And the hard-line Palestinians, George Habash's group, do you think that they do too?

[Answer] I do not think that the question you asked me referred to the rejection states. It referred to certain Palestinians, certain extremist Palestinian movements.

[Guillaumin] Yes, but the Palestinians are directly affected by the problem.

[Answer] Yes, but you did not speak then about the Palestinians. I do not know what the point of view is of George Habash or of some radicals or some extremists. They have a different view of things and envisage the setting up of a secular state which would include both Arab Palestine and Jewish Palestine.

[Guillaumin] And is this something that Egypt could possibly accept?

[Answer] Certainly not, since we have adopted, in conformity with Resolution 242, the recognition of the State of Israel and have been negotiating with this state, and since we want it to be admitted by the community of Arab states.

[Guillaumin] A last point, Mr Minister, with regard to the attitude of other countries toward the Camp David agreements--the attitude of the Soviet Union. According to the Russians, the Camp David agreements can only make the situation in the Near East more explosive. I would like to know what you think about this and what you think about the suggestion made by Mr Gromyko yesterday in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly, when he advocated a resumption of the Geneva conference.

[Answer] Listen, if you carefully read the Camp David agreements, you will see that we do not oppose the Geneva conference insofar as we recognize Article 338 [as heard] and as the Camp David agreements are based on Resolution 338, the resolution which generated Geneva. We do not object to all this being submitted to Geneva as a final stage of negotiations when the various bilateral agreements have been concluded.

Moreover, if you want to refer to the very text of Camp David, we ask for the endorsement by the Security Council and the five permanent members of the Security Council, and I am thinking of Article VI of the Camp David agreement. Therefore the fact that we are asking for the agreement of the Security Council and that we are asking the permanent member states of the Security Council to cooperate is evidence that we have no objection, as a final stage, to a general conference which would have both the Soviet Union and the United States as cochairmen and would provide a kind of consecration to the various agreements having been concluded.

[Guillaumin] But do you think that the Soviet Union is playing a role behind the scenes with regard to some Arab countries in order to incite them to harden their stands and be absolutely disinclined to cede ground, especially in relation to the Camp David agreements and in relation to Egypt?

[Answer] I do not know.

[Guillaumin] You do not know?

[Answer] No, I do not.

[Guillaumin] You do not have any idea?

[Answer] I do not have any idea on this.

[Guillaumin] All right. Moving to the future. When do the first direct contacts with the Israelis start?

[Answer] I think that talks between Egypt and Israel will start when we have the agreement of the Knesset on the termination of the settlements which have been established in the Sinai.

[Guillaumin] Is it a matter of 3 hours now, maybe an hour or 2?

[Answer] I think that within the next few days we shall have the first contacts and the first negotiations on the signing of an agreement between our two countries, and as President as-Sadat has told the session of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives we even hope that this agreement may be concluded before the end of 3 months.

[Guillaumin] On 19 November you will be marking the first anniversary of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Do you think that this could be done this 19 November; i.e., within less than 2 months, and that on that day, as President as-Sadat had, I believe, expressed the intention, there might be a reunion of President Carter, Menahem Begin and himself on Mount Sinai?

[Answer] I hope so.

[Guillaumin] But do you believe so? Do you believe it is possible?

[Answer] I certainly believe that it is possible.

[Guillaumin] But then as for those first direct contacts with the Israelis, how will this come about? Will the Egyptian diplomats come to Jerusalem? Will Israeli diplomats come to Cairo? Or have you found a--let us say--neutral ground?

[Answer] Listen, I think that in conformity with the agreement that has been concluded we have to choose--it is not very important, we just have to agree on--a venue.

We thought of Ismailia; we thought of Al-'Arish. What is very important is not the choice of venue but to take up again the text of the agreement which I have before me. This should take place on a site that will be under the flag of the United Nations. And this can be on either Egyptian or Israeli territory. I think this is, after all, a rather secondary problem. What is important is that we should start right away and that we should reach agreement.

[Guillaumin] So Mr Minister, a last question which I will ask you to answer rather quickly, and I apologize for this, but the time of this transmission is very costly. It is not very hazardous to bet that President as-Sadat at this moment certainly does not have all the trump cards in his hand, is it?

[Answer] No, I think that the strategy pursued by President as-Sadat since his historic visit to Jerusalem is a strategy which takes into account the principal trump cards that exist within the inter-Arab as well as the international situation.

[Guillaumin] You are an optimist?

[Answer] I am an optimist.

[Guillaumin] But you are an optimist, I would say, by virtue of your office, because you are the state minister of foreign affairs and that you have to be an optimist. Or are you really an optimist as perhaps you were able to be after 19 November, after the Jerusalem meeting, and is this an optimism which has worn off a lot as the months have passed?

[Answer] Listen, I believe that I am an optimist because I know the facts.

[Guillaumin] And the facts are good?

[Answer] And the facts are good.

[Guillaumin] Mr Minister, I thank you for having answered in a direct relay all our questions and the questions asked by the listeners of France radio. We hope to hear you again. Goodnight.

[Answers] Many thanks.

TALKS TO OPEN IN ISMAILIA 4 OR 5 OCTOBER

NC281618Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1533 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 September--MENA has learned that the negotiations between Egypt and Israel on the conclusion of a peace agreement will begin in Ismailia on 4 or 5 October with the full participation of the United States and under the UN flag. The negotiations will be on the level of minister or technicians and will include mostly military men in addition to politicians.

MENA has also learned that the details which will be discussed during the negotiating process will emanate from the framework which had been drawn at Camp David. The details will include a timetable for withdrawal from the occupied areas and a precise definition of the first line to which Israel will withdraw. This line extends from Al-'Arish in the north to Ra's Muhammad. The details also include a definition of the positions of the international forces in light of the withdrawal and the status of the early warning stations and the oil. MENA has also learned that committees will emerge from the negotiations which will work to pinpoint the locations of the new lines and positions.

CAIRO COMMENTARY EXAMINES ISRAEL'S 'TACTICS'

LD281420Y Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Hasan Shturah commentary, read by Mahir Mustafa]

[Text] After a long debate, which has been described by news agencies as being stormy and furious, the Israeli Knesset approved a decision to evacuate the Israeli settlements in Sinai, that being a basic condition for the commencement of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations to discuss the (?provisions) of the peace agreement and preparations for the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal, in accordance with the peace framework that was reached at the Camp David summit conference.

What draws one's attention to the Knesset debate is those statements used by some of its deputies, such as: the exorbitant price which Israel has got to pay, the difficult and harsh decision, bleeding hearts. In addition, there were accusations of treason and violent verbal attacks by some deputies.

Here we should like to ask: Why this violent dispute and argument, and why the huge propaganda campaign which accompanied the Knesset debate? Do those who formulate decisions in Israel believe that peace can be established at the expense of sovereign rights or the continuation of any form of occupation? The fact that lies behind this stormy, boisterous and furious debate--as reported by the news agencies--is that the Israeli mind proceeds from basic concepts which are based on the idea that any step backward is regarded as the last step, after which there will be no other steps. It is on this basis that the outlines of the issue are drawn up, and the issue is then presented to the world as being extremely important and a difficult, fateful step, so that when this step is implemented Israel would appear to be making concessions that no one had expected her to make.

There is a good deal of evidence to back up this fact, judging by the reality of direct and indirect contact with the negotiator and formulator of the decision in Israel. This happened at the 101 kilometer negotiations, and also at the first and second disengagement negotiations, with regard to both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts. Each time Israel appeared before the world as if it had given all that it could give and that nothing more was required from it. However, the fact remains that the whole dispute did not warrant such a propaganda fuss, a fuss which portrayed it [presumably disengagement] as if it were a difficult (?decision), which was about to bring about the destruction of the person behind it. In the final analysis, the peace framework which was reached at Camp David means an Israeli choice between territory and peace. It is self-evident that Israel would not reject the principle of peace for territory before the whole world, thereby defying the will of the international community and the United Nations, in addition to an open defiance of the United States and President Carter, deliberately trying to foil his effort--during which he risked his political future--to render the Camp David summit successful and to achieve the resolutions which both sides accepted and which pleased all the states in the world. By such a rejection, Israel would have sentenced itself to something which it could not have tolerated or faced.

The whole issue then is a question of tactics, so that the Arab negotiator would not seek further concessions when discussing the approval of the peace agreements in accordance with the Camp David (?recommendations).

The idea is also to give the impression that what has been approved is the most Israel could pay as the price for peace. But it is a very wellknown and prerecognized fact that the Knesset approval of the removal of the settlements is the first and necessary step in the direction of peace, and that this step should be followed by many further steps. Furthermore, the significance of the Knesset's approval of this step--this being a basic condition set down by Egypt--is that it refutes all Israeli excuses and propaganda from now on to the effect that the Knesset has adopted this or that decision on this or that point as if the Knesset's decisions were irrevocable and that we, before others, were bound by them. The Knesset, which had decided not to remove any settlement, is the Knesset which has now decided to remove the settlements. There is no need then after this to throw the Knesset's decisions in the face of the Egyptian and Arab negotiator or to bind us by them when discussing the bases of a just and lasting peace, regarding these decisions in the end as an internal Israel matter which does not concern us. The formulator of the decision in Israel should tackle these without committing us to them at any future negotiations.

This is the fact which we and the whole world understand. The Israeli negotiator has to understand it well. All that we hope is that the Knesset's approval of the settlement issue will be a good step which will throw the door wide open for serious and constructive negotiations under (?fresh) Israeli concepts, so that in the end we can establish a just and lasting peace which will restore legitimate rights to those who own them and open a new page on the basis of good neighborliness, the rejection of hatred and violence, and of working for the prosperity of the peoples of the region and the whole world.

INA: LEFTIST PARTY DENOUNCES CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

JN281606Y Baghdad INA in English 1545 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 28 September--The Egyptian left-wing progressive national alliance, in a statement here last night, denounced the Camp David agreement signed by As-Sadat, Begin and Carter. The statement, issued by the Secretariat General of the party, said the agreements involved concessions seriously affecting the Palestine question and exposing the whole region to further turmoil. The statement charged that the accord did not restore to Egypt its sovereignty over Sinai.

The party said the carrying out of the settlement agreement with the enemy would mean drastic changes in the political map of the region and cancellation of all commitments undertaken by Egypt under the accords signed within the frame of the Arab League. The Camp David agreement, the statement said, cancelled the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their right to be represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization. Concluding, the statement said it is the Egyptian people who should have the final say on these accords.

SINAI CITIZENS CONGRATULATE AS-SADAT ON ACCORDS

NC281025Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Mammoth processions of Sinai citizens went to the republican palace in 'Abidin this morning. The procession leaders, the chieftains of tribes, signed their names in the visitors' book, congratulating President as-Sadat on the Camp David peace accord and blessing his constructive steps and efforts, which led to the agreement. They acclaimed his excellency and renewed their pledge to stand as one line behind the leader until welfare is achieved for Egypt and the whole Arab nation.

IRAQI POPULAR FORCES HOLD MILITARY EXERCISE 28 SEP

JN281147Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 September--This morning fighters of the Popular Forces carried out a military exercise under the name "Sweeping Hurricane."

Among those attending the exercise, which took place in the suburbs of Baghdad, were Taha Yasin Ramadan, commander in chief of the Popular Army, and Tahir Tawfiq and Burhan ad-Din 'Abd ar-Rahman, members of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Many senior officials of the party and the state as well as officers of the army and citizens attended the exercise.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS TO PARIS-MATCH ON CAMP DAVID, DAMASCUS MEETING

JN281448Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1112 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Paris, 28 September--Tariq 'Aziz, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, has declared that the Camp David documents constitute treason by As-Sadat to the Arabs. This came in an exclusive interview which the French magazine PARIS-MATCH had with 'Aziz. The magazine published the interview today.

'Aziz said that As-Sadat has concluded a separate agreement with the Zionist entity and claimed for himself the right to represent the Palestinians and the Arabs, while in fact he does not have this right either from a legal or moral standpoint.

'Aziz explained that the Camp David agreement is a bilateral agreement signifying serious concessions by As-Sadat to the Zionist entity. Furthermore, the agreement inflicts great harm on the Arabs.

'Aziz said that the Camp David documents cannot achieve peace in the Middle East because they fall short of presenting real solutions to the real problems in this area. 'Aziz said the fundamental problem is the Palestinian problem and so far no plan has been submitted to resolve this problem in a just and final manner.

'Aziz said that the Arab masses, including the Egyptian people, cannot accept the results of the Camp David summit because these results do not guarantee the rights or secure the dignity of these masses. 'Aziz added that the problem in the Arab area has not been resolved and the area is still a hotbed for tension liable to explode.

Speaking about the Damascus conference, 'Aziz said that the sides which formed the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation have not, since the formation of the front and through the Camp David summit, formulated any framework for action or taken any effective measures. If the conference continues like this, it will not achieve any significant results for the benefit of the Arab cause and will be a rostrum for propaganda only.

OIL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH ITALIAN FIRM

JN281608Y Baghdad INA in English 1550 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 September--The State Organization for Oil Refinery and Gas signed a contract here today with an Italian firm to build three new units.

The contract, which will cost 6.5 million Iraqi dinars (20 million dollars) was signed for Iraq by President of the organization Faruk Asim 'Abd ar-Rahman and for the Italian firm by its executive manager.

Under the contract, the Italian firm is to build the three units within 18 month period. These are: A unit for desulphurizing light and heavy naphtha by treating them with hydrogen at a daily capacity of 18,000 barrels, one for gas liquification at a daily capacity of 200 tons and a high octane fuel unit at a daily capacity of 10,000 barrels.

WITNESSES INVITED TO GIVE EVIDENCE AT AS-SADAT 'TRIAL'

LD271402Y Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 22 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] The chief prosecutor at the Arab people's court has once again appealed to all the honorable people in the Arab homeland and in the world to submit whatever documents they may have or apply to give evidence before the court which will hold its second session in Baghdad on 19 November 1978 to try the case of the accused, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

The chief prosecutor issued this announcement yesterday. Following is the text:

In response to our previous appeal many Arab and foreign citizens have come forward to us with documents and applications expressing their wish to give evidence before the Arab people's court which will hold its second session in Baghdad on 19 November 1978 in order to look into the case of the accused, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

The committee following up on this case has examined these documents and members of the prosecution panel have heard statements by some Arab witnesses and are continuing to hear statements by the rest of the Arab and foreign witnesses.

The chief prosecutor wishes to thank all those who participated with the prosecution panel in revealing the truth, whether through submitting documents or giving evidence. We would like to appeal once again to all the honorable people in the Arab homeland and in the world to submit whatever documents they may have or applications to give evidence, particularly since the accused has further indulged in treason by committing his recent impudent crime at Camp David.

The prosecution panel earnestly wishes to remain in close contact with our Arab people and with all the honorable men in the world in order to obtain from them evidence and documents of indictment so that this historic court will be a truly impartial people's court.

[Signed] chief of the prosecution panel, Ahmad 'Abd al-'Al.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI MEETS FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UN

Guyana's Jackson, CSSR's Chnoupek

JN281145Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] United Nations, 28 September--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met last night at the United Nations with Guyana Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson. During the meeting the two ministers discussed bilateral relations and developments in the Arab and Latin American areas.

Dr Hammadi also met with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. A discussion took place on the situation in the Arab area in light of the capitulationist agreements of Camp David which were signed by Anwar as-Sadat, the ruler of Egypt. They also discussed areas for further developing relations between Iraq and Czechoslovakia.

Bangladesh, Other Foreign Ministers

JN2820447 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The United Nations, 28 September--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Bangladesh Foreign Minister Muhammad Shamsul Haq. The two ministers discussed bilateral relations. During the meeting, Shamsul Haq was briefed by Dr Hammadi on Iraq's position on the Camp David agreements concluded between Zionist Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egypt's ruler Anwar as-Sadat. The two ministers exchanged views on some of the issues to be discussed at the current United Nations General Assembly session.

Dr Hammadi also met with the foreign ministers of Guyana, Czechoslovakia, Sri Lanka and Italy. Discussions with them dealt with Iraq's relations with these countries, and with the development of the situation in the Arab area after the conclusion of the Camp David agreements.

OIL MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN OSLO

JN2816307 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Oslo, 28 September--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and minister of oil, has stressed that industrial countries are adopting intransigent positions on the OPEC countries' wish to reach a just solution for the problem of oil prices.

In a press conference here yesterday, the Iraqi minister urged industrial countries to re-examine their positions, benefit from the opportunities made available by OPEC countries, and deal with each other on the basis of good will.

'Abd al-Karim is currently attending the Oslo development symposium organized by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC], in cooperation with the Scandinavian countries.

'Abd al-Karim added that the OPEC countries had made sacrifices to maintain moderate oil prices and that the two previous price increases had only achieved the minimum required to compensate for the losses resulting from inflation and the drop in the value of the dollar. He explained that the two price increases had not exceeded 20 percent while inflation reached approximately 140 percent.

'Abd al-Karim emphasized that we are always seeking to establish a stable world economic order which will put an end to all kinds of subservience and exploitation and which will bring about an adequate balance of trade among all countries.

The Iraqi oil minister priased the sound positions of the Scandinavian countries with regard to the dialog between oil-exporting and oil-consuming countries. He said that relations between Arab oil-exporting countries and Scandinavian countries constitute a model of advanced relations between developing and developed countries.

He pointed out in particular that Iraq seeks to expand cooperation with Scandinavian countries. He added that Scandinavian institutions are contributing to development projects, particularly Iraqi oil projects, in the service of the joint interests of the Arab and Scandinavian peoples. He also said that OPEC countries are trying to create opportunities to increase cooperation with Scandinavian countries and to strengthen political relations with them, whether connected to the oil industry or in other fields. He expressed the hope that Norway will join OPEC.

'Abd al-Karim said that Iraqi oil production policy is based on principles and considerations of economic development plans, on the state of the oil market as indicated by supply and demand, and on Iraq's commitments to fraternal countries and friendly Third World countries. He added that despite that, all indications that Iraq possesses the largest oil reserves [as received], Iraq is not racing to increase production because production policy is based on the above-mentioned considerations. He emphasized that Iraq's production capacity will remain the same, whatever its oil reserves. He added that Iraq adopts production policy on the basis of regular cooperation with the OPEC countries.

'Abd al-Karim pointed out that Iraq's relations with the Soviet Union are built on bases of cooperation, mutual respect for independence and the noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. He described Iraq's relations with the Soviet Union as excellent. He added that Iraq's relations with all countries are based on the positions of these countries toward the Arab nation's fateful causes.

The Revolution Command Council member and minister of oil said that Iraq's relations with Syria are affected by the Syrian regime's understanding of the Arab People's central cause, Palestine. These relations are also affected by the Syrian regime's position on capitulationist solutions and imperialist-reactionary conspiracies aiming at liquidating the Palestinian cause. He reaffirmed that Iraq considers the Camp David agreements a capitulationist deal and documents of treason which dispose of the Palestinian Arab people's land and legitimate rights and open the way for some defeatist regimes to proceed toward capitulationist agreements with the Zionist enemy. These agreements embody the imperialist conspiracy to consolidate aggression and sacrifice the Palestinian Arab people's right to return to their usurped homeland. No Arab patriot can accept the Camp David results. He stressed that the possibility of using Arab oil as an effective weapon in the battle with the enemy and the allied imperialist forces still exists.

JOINT SRV-IRAQI TRADE CONFERENCE BEGINS

SRV Foreign Trade Minister Arrives

JN271033Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 September--Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau arrived in Baghdad this morning at the head of his country's delegation to the meetings of the first session of the Joint Iraqi-Vietnamese Committee for Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation, which will begin in Baghdad tomorrow. The delegation will participate in the opening ceremony of the 15th Baghdad international fair next Sunday.

Dang expressed his pleasure at visiting Iraq and said he will have talks with Iraqi Foreign Trade Ministry officials with the aim of strengthening trade and economic relations between the two friendly countries.

Dang was met by Iraqi Revolution Command Council members and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali.

Economic Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN281337Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1253 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 September--Iraq and Vietnam this morning signed the joint minutes for Economic, Technical and Trade Cooperation at the end of the meetings of the first session of the Joint Iraqi-Vietnamese Committee.

The minutes were signed for the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member, minister of trade and chairman of the Iraqi side to the meetings, and for the Vietnamese side by Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Vietnamese side to the meetings.

The joint minutes provide for the formulation of a trade plan between the two countries for next year, including the basis for cooperation in trade between them and the commodities involved. The plan also provides for expanding the framework of economic cooperation between them on various levels.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PEKING

JN281138Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 September--Member of the Revolution Command Council 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, director of the Federation of the Iraqi Associations for Friendship with Peoples, left Baghdad this morning for Peking at the head of a delegation for a visit of several days to the PRC. This visit comes at the invitation of the PRC Federation of Associations for Friendship with Foreign Peoples.

Before his departure, Muhammad Amin said he is carrying a message from Saddam Husayn, vice-chairman of the Revolution Command Council, to PRC Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. He expressed hope that the visit of the Iraqi delegation will further deepen ties of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, something which will serve the interests of the two peoples.

IRAQI BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA

JN271028Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 September--An Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation returned to Baghdad early today after participation in the meetings of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress which concluded in Tripoli yesterday.

'Abd al-Muhsin Musallam, director of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Bureau at the Arab Social st Ba'th Party National Command and chairman of the delegation, said that the Permanent Secretariat discussed two main topics: the two Camp David agreements and the latest developments in the Arab and international political situations.

Musallam added that the Permanent Secretariat focused its discussions on the Capitulationist line which finally made As-Sadat acquiesce to the Zionist enemy and sign these two agreements. The Permanent Secretariat asserted that this line can only lead to one path, namely, a settlement.

Musallam explained that there are not several forms of settlement, as some people are trying to theorize, but only one type of settlement; and it would take place at the expense of the future and rights of the Palestinian people and the will of the Arab nation to regain and fully liberate the usurped soil.

BRIEFS

NEW TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR--Baghdad, 27 September--Marwan Ben al-'Arabi, new Tunisian ambassador to Iraq, arrived there this evening. He was received at the airport by a Foreign Ministry representative. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN]

YUGOSLAV YOUTH DELEGATION--Baghdad, 27 September--A Yugoslav youth delegation under [Kiwa Markovitch], member of the Youth Directorate, arrived here this evening on a 4-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, the delegation will discuss means to further develop cooperation between the Yugoslav youth and the General Federation of Iraqi Students. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN]

KING HUSAYN TO BEGIN ARAB TOUR 30 SEP

JN281534Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 28 September--A responsible source at the Royal Hashemite Court has stated that His Majesty King Husayn will begin an Arab tour on Saturday and will visit the following countries: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman. His majesty will hold talks with the leaders and senior officials of the countries he will visit on the current situation in the Arab area and the responsibilities of joint Arab action.

His majesty will be accompanied on his tour by an official delegation.

AD-DUSTUR Comment

JN290822Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Husayn's Tour," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes the following:

The Arab tour which His Majesty King Husayn will begin tomorrow, Saturday, is an important phase of contacts and consultations initiated by Jordan to discuss the various aspects of the current situation in the Arab area and the responsibilities of joint Arab action. Needless to say, more than at any other time in the past, this situation now needs to be objectively, courageously assessed in its positive and negative aspects. Furthermore, in order for joint Arab action to be formulated, it requires a great amount of clarity of vision of the landmarks on the road and sound appraisal of the future steps in light of existing realities.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Undoubtedly joint Arab action is the indispensable base for building an influential and effective Arab position on the political, economic and military levels. It is also indispensable for formulating positions which can affect situations in areas other than ours. Naturally, the building of the desired Arab position needs agreement on a clear and studied strategy and the capabilities and resources capable of implementing this strategy. This is so because building an Arab position is not a theoretical question but a practical exercise which needs material, economic, political and military requirements. This is a fact which is taken for granted and needs no assertion.

Building the Arab position requires resolve and determination within a conscientious pan-Arab outlook capable of clear vision and quiet, sound planning regardless of the difficulties and obstacles. The Jordanian position has been clear and constant and is based on three essential points:

1. Joint Arab action as a major starting point to build a strong and effective Arab position.

2. Adherence to a comprehensive solution which secures Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands and Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem and enables the Palestinian people to exercise the right of self-determination on their soil in complete freedom.

3. Avoiding division in the Arab homeland so our Arab homeland might avert an estrangement which cannot be overcome and which would harm our future generations.

Concluding its commentary, AD-DUSTUR says: In light of the three points formulated by King Husayn, the Arab citizen is hopeful that his majesty's tour beginning tomorrow and the talks which he will have will be an opportunity for the Arabs to build the Arab position and provide its actual requirements in the real sense of the word.

AMMAN REPORTS HUSAYN INTERVIEW WITH PARIS MATCH

JN281640Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stated that any peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis must be based on complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, not bilateral agreements.

In an interview granted to the French Magazine PARIS-MATCH, his majesty added that the dialog between Jordan and the United States to find a common base for cooperation to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East will continue. His majesty added that there are some points in the Camp David agreements which need to be clarified. He said: I am astonished at the mention of Jordan in decisions taken in which we did not participate and on which we were not consulted. For this reason, Jordan does not consider itself concerned in one way or the other with the Camp David results.

His Majesty King Husayn concluded his statement by saying there will be no negotiations if the settlement does not contain the conditions he has specified.

JNA REPORTS ATHERTON'S DEPARTURE FROM AMMAN

JN281140Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 28 September--The U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East, Atherton, left Amman this morning after a 2-day visit to Jordan. During the visit he reviewed for His Majesty King Husayn the results of the latest U.S. efforts to establish peace in the Middle East. Atherton was seen off at the airport by a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

AL-AKHBAR: UN RESOLUTIONS MUST BE BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT

JN281232Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Basic Issues," the Daily AL-AKHBAR writes in its editorial today:

Since the beginning, Jordan has warned at the very highest levels that any efforts to reach a peaceful settlement to the Israeli occupation must stem from the two UN resolutions, their consent and framework.

Regarding content, international sensitivities, which have increased as a result of the ill winds blowing the sail of the international accord, will definitely influence developments in the situation in the area, especially if the existing balance is subjected to any change not approved of by both competing big powers.

With regard to framework, the two UN resolutions were actually the minimum accepted by the Arabs.

These two UN resolutions also represent international legitimacy in the process of reaching a settlement, since this international legitimacy provides the moral and political commitments.

AL-AKHBAR adds: Although the so-called "Framework for a Comprehensive Settlement" stipulates that UN Resolution 242 is the basis for the Camp David agreements, the basic issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict are still unsolved. The Israeli military withdrawal will have no significance if Israeli settlements remain on the occupied Arab territories, taking into consideration Begin's statements asserting that these settlements will represent the only military force to stay in the West Bank and Gaza. Even the formation of the autonomous organs under the Israeli occupation would undoubtedly be influenced by the Israelis. Moreover, the disavowal of the Palestinian Arab people and their right of self-determination aims at preserving a kind of Israeli domination over the destiny of this people. This is in addition to Israeli intentions concerning the city of Jerusalem.

All these are basic issues and form the core of the conflict. Therefore, if a just settlement regarding these basic issues is not reached, then peace will never be achieved. Even a fabricated peace will not last long. On the contrary, it might lead inescapably to another war.

SARKIS HOLDS SERIES OF CONTACTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

Confers With Military, Politicians

NC281316Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has held a series of contacts with the security department's in the army command, the Internal Security Forces command and deterrent forces command and with some officials of the Lebanese parties to agree on a cease-fire. It was reported that President Sarkis said that 1230 should be fixed as the time for implementing the cease-fire. In practical terms, it can be said that the shelling of Al-Ashrafiyah and some areas in the southern suburb has ceased.

Sees Al-Jumayyil, Others

NC281129Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At 1030 today at the presidential palace, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Pierre al-Jumayyil, who was accompanied by Phalangist Party Deputies Amin al-Jumayyil, Georges Sa'adah, Edmund Rizq and Louis Abu Sharaf. The current general conditions and the steps taken by the state to extricate the country from its present whirlpool and consolidate the security situation to attain the required political relaxation, initiate a dialog and achieve rapprochement were reviewed.

Al-Jummayil Makes Statement

NC281328Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met for 3 hours today with Pierre al-Jumayyil, who was accompanied by Phalangist Party deputies. On leaving the presidential palace, Pierre al-Jummayil said: We came to place ourselves at the disposal of legitimacy because I believe that the strength of Lebanon lies in its legitimacy. I firmly believe that the strength of Lebanon lies in its legitimacy.

Answering a question, Pierre al-Jumayyil said: We discussed all matters with His Excellency President Sarkis, particularly security affairs. He added: I repeat what I said in 1976; the Lebanese yearn for security. Give the Lebanese security and they will take care of everything else.

Sarkis, ADF Commander Talk

NC290935Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting at 0900 today, attended by Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib, during which the security situation was discussed.

Officials today continued to deal with the security situation, following the deterioration which has taken place in the past 2 days. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss held several contacts this morning with the Arab Deterrent Forces Command and the other security organs.

Noticeable calm prevailed in the capital and its suburbs this morning. However, sniping continued on the traditional axes, particularly in the southern suburb, where sporadic explosions were heard.

PRIME MINISTER DEPLORES RECENT VIOLENCE, PLEADS FOR REASON

NC281124Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the recent clashes, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement at noon today:

It pains us to see daily the scene of hateful violence. I said before and I repeat today that the establishment of security depends on us. Maintaining quiet under our present conditions remains regrettably in the hands of those who are able to exacerbate the situation. How else could we explain the periods of quiet which sometimes prevail in the country? How can security be established when the lives of people remain at the mercy of armed people. Let them take their fingers off their triggers out of mercy for the people. This people has endured enough afflictions and misery. It is they who prefer to resort to fire and gunpowder instead of resorting to the language of dialog, logic and reason who are responsible for the innocent blood which is being spilled, souls which are being destroyed and peaceful citizens who are being displaced.

Let the armed men have mercy on the people or else history will have no mercy on them. Any attempt to distort the facts or dominate the minds of the people will not last for long and will fail. Any attempt to replace legitimate authority in adopting decisions at this fateful phase in the history of the homeland is rejected by every sincere and proud citizen.

CABINET SESSION ON 1979 DRAFT BUDGET POSTPONED

NC290715Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Sep 78 NC

[Text] It has been decided to postpone the cabinet session scheduled to have been held this morning. The session was to discuss the general situation and study and approve the 1979 draft budget so it could be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

KUWAIT AL-QABAS REPORTS SYRIA TO SEND NEW WEAPONS, TROOPS

NC280951Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 28 September--In a dispatch from Beirut quoting Palestinian sources close to Syria, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that Syria intends to introduce new, sophisticated weapons into Lebanon. It also intends to send a Syrian force estimated at 5,000 soldiers to take up positions in areas constituting direct targets of Israeli aggressions.

The paper says that the new weapons which Syria will introduce into Lebanon include antiaircraft missile batteries, field artillery and a new radar network, which is expected to be installed in an area in Jabal Lubnan close to the south. [as received]

SOURCES REPORT CONTINUED HEAVY FIGHTING IN BEIRUT, SOUTH

INA Reports Helicopter Hit

JN281124Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 September--This morning the rightist militia opened fire on a Lebanese Air Force helicopter which was flying 300 meters above the Monastery of King Jesus in northern Beirut. The pilot of the helicopter was slightly wounded in the left hand. The helicopter was carrying a number of officers on a military mission. The helicopter was flying from the Sarba to the Ministry of Defense in Al-Yarzah.

VOL Reports Beirut Shelling

NC281300Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] The Syrians have shelled Al-Ashrafiyah fiercely for 6 continuous hours. The areas of the southeastern suburb have come under similar shelling for 17 hours.

The foolish Syrian shelling of the eastern area and its suburbs was the result of an order issued by a senior Syrian officer in Damascus to another Syrian officer in the deterrent forces command at 1835 yesterday. The Syrian order, which has been uncovered by official Lebanese intelligence organs, says that the situation in Beirut must be escalated until after the tour of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the Arab capitals to persuade them to join the axis of the steadfastness and confrontation states and to obstruct the conclusion of a bilateral agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Observers note that the Syrian order came a few hours before the voting of the majority of the Israeli deputies in favor of the plan providing for the evacuation of the settlements in Sinai.

The Syrian forces exacerbated the situation in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area at 2100 yesterday. Half an hour later, the shelling extended to Al-Hadath in the east and Badaru in the west. The fierce shelling continued until early this morning. At 0620 today, the Syrians shelled the eastern quarter of Al-Ashrafiyah between Adib Ishaq Street and the An-Nahr Corniche.

Several shells fell on the Hotel Dieu Hospital, the Az-Zu'aytawi Hospital and the surroundings of the Ar-Rumi Hospital. The shelling of the Hotel Dieu Hospital obstructed the work in an operating room. Seventeen wounded persons, mostly women and old people, were taken to the hospital. An 8-year-old girl named Raghibah Abu Sa'dah and a 55-year-old woman named Louiza Battaq died.

The Syrian forces opened fire on a car transporting wounded persons. Five citizens were wounded. The wounded were admitted to the intensive care room for emergency treatment.

Fire broke out in three buildings in Sasin Street, two buildings in Adib Ishab Street and seven buildings in the As-Suyufi area.

The Syrian forces in Hursh Thabit and Sinn Alfil, where the headquarters of the Syrian command is located, shelled 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and At-Tahwitah last night and this morning. The shelling continued until 1330 today, causing heavy damage and wounding 23 persons, some of them seriously. The Syrian forces positioned in Al-Mukallis, Jisr al-Basha and Tibnayn shelled Al-Hadath township, B'abda Palace and the surrounding woods. They also shelled Al-Hazimiyah road. The Syrian soldiers positioned in the Chevrolet area intensified their sniper fire in an attempt to cut off the Al-Hazimiyah-Furn ash-Shubbak road.

The presidential palace was subjected to limited and concentrated shelling at dawn today. Three mortar shells fell on the wing occupied by President Ilyas Sarkis, blasting the water reservoir of the palace and aggravating the security situation in the country. The shells also shattered the windows in other wings of the presidential palace. The press room was hit. Three other shells fell on the woods surrounding the palace. One of these shells fell near the residence of the U.S. ambassador. The presidential guard and the inhabitants rushed to put out the fires as soon as they started.

The presidential palace was not the only official establishment which was shelled. The Chamber of Deputies' temporary premises in Mansur Palace near the museum came under the fire of the Syrian forces positioned in the Al-Barbir area.

Eight shells fell on a fuel station opposite the Scala cinema in Furn ash-Shubbak. The station was burned. Security reports say some shells fell in (the Al-Jinah area). Shortly after, reports were received confirming that the Syrian positions in the western area of Beirut, particularly in 'Ayn al-Muraysa, Al-Manarah and (Al-Jinah), participated in the shelling of the eastern areas. It was reported that the following persons who were wounded have been taken to the hospital: Yusuf Kabkab and his wife, Fadi Bzubi, who succumbed to his wounds, and some Pakistani workers.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that the Syrians have also shelled the port. The silos were directly hit. A fire broke out and the ships left their quays and sailed out to sea.

Government House, like the presidential palace and the Chamber of Deputies, was subjected to DSHK fire from one of the high buildings which is still under construction in Al-Manarah. Several cars parked at the entrance of the prime minister's office were hit by the heavy sniper fire. Prime Minister Salim al-Huss was compelled to leave his office and proceed to the Ministry of Tourism building, where he met with Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman and held contacts with President Sarkis, Speaker al-As'ad and commander of the Arab forces Col Sami al-Khatib.

INA: Rightists Shell Camp

JN281314Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 September--Rightist militia shelled the Sabra Palestinian refugee camp approximately half an hour ago. Sounds of ambulances are being heard in the western sector indicating a number of casualties. Reports from the eastern sector of Beirut say that the Syrian forces before noon today shelled the Ad-Dubayyah sector, where rightist militia artillery is located.

VOL: Beirut Shelling Resumed

NC281500Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The artillery shelling of Al-Ashrafiyah has ceased. The sound of sniper fire from medium and light weapons can still be heard. The shelling of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area with gun and tank fire was resumed at 1600 today. The shelling covered the lines of Sinnin, Az-Za'tar, Lourdes and Al-Hayy Al-Jadid. The haphazard shelling of the Al-Hadath area was resumed 15 minutes ago at 1700.

VOL Says Phalangist Headquarters Hit

NC281650Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] We have just received the following: About 10 minutes ago, the Syrian forces again concentrated shelling of Phalangist headquarters in Bkirki. Several attempts have been made to sneak into the As-Sayfi area. Some artillery and rocket shells have been fired on specific places in Al-Ashrafiyah.

INA on Beirut Fighting

JN281656Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 September--Fierce fighting was resumed at approximately 1630 today between Arab Deterrent Forces and rightist militia in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Al-Hadath quarters while cautious calm prevails over the Al-Ashrafiyah quarter, interspersed with sounds of rockets and machineguns.

It was reported here that fire broke out in 14 buildings in various quarters, 32 persons were wounded and 6 were killed. Several cars were hit. Power and telephone lines were destroyed as a result of the fighting, which is still raging.

ADF Updates Security Report

NC281545Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[28 September Arab Deterrent Forces Command second communique]

[Excerpt] As a followup to this morning's communique on the security situation in the capital and the southern suburbs from last night and until this morning, the Arab Deterrent Forces Command declares the following: The armed militias continued to exacerbate the security situation by intensifying the shelling of the deterrent forces' positions in Al-Ashrafiyah, Sinn al-Fil, Chevrolet, Al-Hadath and Al-Hazimiyah and of populated areas in western Beirut. This made it necessary to deal with the sources of fire in the appropriate manner to silence them. This state of affairs continued until 1230 today, when firing ceased.

Despite the fact that some armed men ceased firing, other factions continued to fire their shells on positions of the deterrent forces and on many areas in western Beirut. The deterrent forces again found it necessary to firmly silence them. The Arab forces also shelled some artillery emplacements in Ad-Dubayyah and Al-Matn as a sign of their will to protect the lives and property of innocent citizens. The armed men had set up their guns among citizens' houses.

The shelling by armed men of the western area resulted in more than 20 casualties, including Khayr ad-Din Mamluk, who was killed.

VOL: Beirut Clashes Continue

NC290616Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 29 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The artillery and rocket shelling continued to intensify occasionally and to become intermittent throughout last night until this morning on all the axes in Beirut and its suburbs, particularly in Al-Hadath, where the Syrian shelling was concentrated. The residents of Al-Hadath reported this morning that the shelling of the area was the most violent so far. The shelling was directed at 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Antiniyah, B'abda, At-Tahwitah, Badaru, some quarters of Al-Ashrafiyah, and the central headquarters of the Phalangist Party in As-Sayfi.

Infiltration attempts were made on some axes, particularly in As-Sayfi and Al-Hadath. All the attempts were repelled. It was reported that the losses in life and property were serious. More than 70 people were injured and 12 others were killed within the past 24 hours.

The intensity of the Al-Hadath shelling eased at 0530 today. The smoke of the fires could still be seen in the distance, rising from B'abda and Al-Antuniyah forests and from the railroad junction in Al-Hadath, where two houses are on fire. They belong to Farhat Farhat and Tawfiq B'aqlini. A supermarket and a carpentry shop are also on fire.

The shelling of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah intensified at 0230 today. Initial reports this morning say that one person was killed and eight others wounded in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. The losses in other areas cannot be determined yet.

According to reports, tanks took part in shelling 'Ayn ar-Rummanah from Galerie Sim'an, Chevrolet and certain points in Ash-Shiyah last night. Two houses were burned.

At 0645 today the Syrians began shelling the area with antiaircraft guns. Sixteen 160-mm shells and one 240-mm shell did not explode and an explosives expert defused them.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS UN FORCES FIGHTING IN SOUTH

NC281651Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Inter ittent clashes have taken place in the Haris area in the south between UN forces and a group of armed men, who sneaked behind the UN forces lines. It has been reported that the infiltrators have been compelled to withdraw without [words indistinct]

FORMER PRESIDENT'S STATE FUNERAL PROGRAM CANCELED

NC290623Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Directorate General of the presidential office has issued the following communique:

In view of the deterioration in the security situation, it has been decided to cancel the state funeral program for the late Alfred Naqqash, the former president of the republic, which was scheduled to take place today, Friday.

The Directorate General of the presidential office asks that this communique be considered as a personal notice to all the official, diplomatic, religious and other quarters which had previously been notified of the program or invited to participate in it.

AL-ASAD RETURNS FROM KUWAIT; TO RESUME TOUR LATER

JN281650Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad returned [to Damascus] at 1415 today after visiting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as part of a tour to hold Arab contacts, which his excellency the president has scheduled on behalf of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

In view of the short time left before the president's visit to the GDR on Sunday, 1 October, the president will resume the tour of Arab countries following his return from this visit.

During the session of talks [between President al-Asad and the amir of Kuwait], a review was made of the situation resulting from the Camp David agreements, which have taken Egypt out of the arena of Arab struggle. The president outlined the Syrian viewpoint and explained the resolutions taken by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad outlined Kuwait's viewpoint.

Viewpoints were then exchanged on the future and the steps which should be taken to consolidate the Arab stand, which aims at safeguarding the dignity of the Arab nation and its rights. The talks also dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries and means to strengthen those relations.

His excellency the president was accorded an official sendoff at Kuwait airport. He was seen off by his highness the amir of Kuwait, his highness the crown prince and prime minister, senior state officials and the Syrian ambassador to Kuwait.

INFORMATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI NEWSPAPERS

JN271031Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has stressed that Syria will continue with its steadfastness, working with various methods, means and sacrifices to foil the As-Sadat-Carter-Begin alliance.

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspapers AL-QABAS and AL-WATAN today, the minister of information pointed out that the Arab area is heading toward an explosive state. He warned that if Syria falls into the enemy's hands, the Cairo-Tel Aviv alliance will proceed toward Iraq and the gulf countries to share the wealth. He added that any weakness in this line of defense will bring the Israeli lance into the heart of Arab countries which feel they are far away geographically.

In reply to a question about the assistance and support Syria has been promised, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that Syria did not propose to anyone to help it. Syria did not ask for any material assistance; it submits the matter as one of sharing and of destiny, not of material assistance. He added that all are targets, all are in danger. They must mobilize their potential for confrontation. In Syria's opinion the cause is a pan-Arab one; therefore, adherence to it must be on a pan-Arab level.

The information minister said that Syria has been steadfast for 30 years and continues to be so. The Syrian decision is to proceed with the only choice we have, the choice of confrontation. He added that those who imagine that Syria may commit suicide are deluded. Syria will not commit suicide and surely will not knuckle down and capitulate; it will find the means to enable it to triumph.

On the conference of the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said the conference was successful and achieved positive results. He added that some matters remained, but contacts will continue among members of the front to lay down scientific formulas and practical procedures in order for the political decisions to acquire content and be realized. He stressed that Syria is satisfied with the results of the conference.

On Camp David, the information minister said that the most dangerous thing agreed upon by As-Sadat and Begin is their agreement to change the demographic nature of the Palestinian land and lure or force the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to emigrate, and also their agreement to tighten Zionist economic control over Arab monies using the rationale, "the Arabs are worthless without money." Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad called on Arab countries to work for [word indistinct] forces and Arab potential to face the As-Sadat-Begin alliance. He described this alliance as having as its target all those who are in the Arab homeland without exception.

On Syria's relation with the PLO, the minister of information said that Syria and the PLO are one in body and spirit. This is natural. Coordination between them will be complete.

JORDANIAN NATIONAL BODIES CALL FOR EASTERN FRONT REVIVAL

JN290829Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The national bodies in Jordan have welcomed the decisions of the third summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus. That was expressed in a statement they issued yesterday evening.

The statement expressed support for the stand of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in rejecting the Camp David accords and all the ensuing stands, results and measures. The national bodies called on the front to work perseveringly to revive and set up the eastern front within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in accordance with a clear strategy based on the principle of achieving the pan-Arab objective of confronting the dangers and schemes of the Camp David conspiracy as well as defending the destiny and future of the Arab nation and restoring Arab rights, dignity and sanctities.

The Jordanian national bodies considered the revival of the eastern front the only framework which can revive hope in the Arab masses and lead those masses to overcome the setback and the deep abyss created by As-Sadat's course since his visit to Jerusalem under the occupation flag and until the Camp David conference and its decisions.

Concluding their statement, the Jordanian national bodies greeted the stand of the steadfast people of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the face of the Camp David agreements, results and dangers, foremost of which is the plot of the so-called self-rule, which aims at consecrating and entrenching the occupation.

PRESS ANALYZES CONTRASTS IN SYRIAN, EGYPTIAN ROLES

JN281304Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Sep 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Will As-Sadat Make the Dreams of the Zionists Come True?" AL-BA'TH writes: Through the 1967 June aggression, owing to the efforts of the enlightened leadership of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, Arab Egypt remained steadfast.

However, when As-Sadat came to power he volunteered to be the hoped-for Trojan Horse. Indeed, the Egyptian leadership is playing its role perfectly as Israel and the United States want.

Some 2 days after the October War of liberation, As-Sadat stopped the fighting and began talking and insisting on political solutions. After that he signed the first Sinai agreement and then the second Sinai agreement, which was more serious than the first. Among the results of this agreement were the bloody events in Lebanon, As-Sadat's visit to occupied Palestine and subsequent Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. contacts to complete what Kissinger began. Things continued until the Camp David summit.

All of us have heard and read the declared results of Camp David, whereas the most important of these results--which are the most serious--remain secret. AL-BA'TH continues: It is true that the Camp David agreement has isolated Egypt from the Arabs. But under As-Sadat's leadership Egypt will not be neutral. It will stand on the side of Israel and the imperialist forces against the Arab and non-Arab liberation forces. Thus, the imperialist and Zionist forces have achieved their long-nurtured dreams, not only to divide the Arab nation but also to attract Arab forces to their trenches. This will have grave implications not only for the Arab homeland but for other areas and peoples linked to the Arabs with relations of cooperation, understanding and friendship.

The paper says: Thus, Syria hastened to convene the conference of the countries of steadfastness and confrontation to tackle what As-Sadat has done and consequently draw up the necessary plans to confront this fierce aggressive onslaught. Among those plans was the necessity to acquaint all fraternal Arab leaderships and friendly countries with the facts of the present situation following the discovery of important parts of the plot.

Undoubtedly the steadfastness and confrontation countries and the Arab masses are expecting the Arab leaderships to adopt new and practical stands to confront and foil this new large-scale aggressive onslaught.

Under the headline "Commitment to Liberation As an Aim and Exercise Is the Required Answer," ATH-THAWRAH writes: The resulting situation from the agreements which Egypt's ruler Anwar as-Sadat signed with the prime minister of the Zionist enemy implies aims that go beyond the unilateral Egyptian-Israeli deal and endanger the whole Arab existence. In addition to being a liquidationist deal aimed against Arab rights in general and the Palestinian people's rights in particular, the deal constitutes a spearhead for expansionist Zionist moves in various economic forms throughout the whole Arab homeland.

A close reading of the so-called Camp David documents and of reports on letters exchanged between Carter on the one hand and As-Sadat and Begin on the other, we see that the conspiracy--parts of whose links have been overtly implemented under the name of Camp David--has as a priority, psychological preparation to implement the subsequent links by exploiting As-Sadat's capitulations, defeatism and recognition of all the Zionist enemy demands in return for nothing.

The paper says Syria has been the object of hope and aspirations. Syria has remained steadfast and called on all Arabs to remain steadfast. It has deepened the trenches of confrontation by insisting on Arab rights and rejecting retraction and bargaining and accepting the existing challenge.

At present Syria is shouldering the undertakings and responsibilities of the confrontation proceeding from a principled commitment and deep realization of the inevitability of confrontation with the Zionist enemy and of the need to continue the firm struggle to liberate our occupied land and regain our rights through all available means.

Concluding its article, the paper says: As we watch Syria's moves through the meetings of leader Al-Asad in the Arab capitals he is visiting to discuss the steps to support the steadfast stand and to preserve the nation's pride and rights, we affirm that the road to liberation is the October War course, maintaining it and depending on it because it is the safest way to achieve our pan-Arab aims. It is also the most difficult road which only firm strugglers, who are the trust of the nation's cause and the future of its sons, can shoulder its burdens and uphold its banner.

Under the headline "As-Sadat's Gamble and the National Choice" the newspaper TISHRIN writes: James Reston defined in the HERALD TRIBUNE the Camp David achievements on three points: first, winning over Egypt completely and bringing it out of the traditional Arab unanimity; second, giving preference to procedural rather than substantive matters in the Middle East conflict; third, keeping Palestinian concern out of the agreements.

Reston said that these achievements are originally Kissinger proposals and were adopted by the Carter administration without acknowledging the tribute to Kissinger for formulating and advocating them. As-Sadat accepted these proposals after reaching a near deadlock. What has remained from As-Sadat's gamble? TISHRIN says: Since As-Sadat made his capitulationist visit to occupied Jerusalem he has propagated statements which seem glowing at first sight; Arab peace in the area based on liberation of the occupied territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights in the first place; a comprehensive settlement that tackles the basic elements of the conflict and not its procedures and diversionary aspects; and a Palestinian state on part of Palestinian soil. Now As-Sadat has returned from Camp David with nothing but the opposite of those glowing statements. He returned with a U.S.-Israeli peace which rejects Arab participation with the concept of liberation or the Palestinian people's national rights. He returned with a partial and humiliating settlement which includes only the Sinai Peninsula and completely annuls a Palestinian state and replaces the concept of Palestinian people with inhabitants.

The paper continues: Even the contradications As-Sadat returned with from Camp David he got only in return for secret pledges which the U.S. and Israeli press have disclosed together. One pledge provides that Egypt will be effective in the new U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance. Another pledge provides that Egypt will take initiatives in Africa in complete coordination with U.S. stragegy. A third pledge provides that Egypt will bw able to suppress any national moves in Egypt.

ALGERIA

APS CARRIES TEXT OF ALGERIAN-VIETNAMESE COMMUNIQUE

LD281845Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, APS--Following the official visit to Algeria by Vice President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho from 25 to 27 September 1978, a joint communique has crowned the Algerian-Vietnamese political talks. Here is the complete text of the joint communique:

On the invitation of the Algerian Government, Vice President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho made an official friendly visit to the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic from 25 to 27 September 1978.

During his stay in Algeria Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho visited: The Algiers International Fair where he was received by M'hammed Hadj Yala, minister of commerce; Sonacome At Rouiba, accompanied by Mohammed Liassine, minister of heavy industry; and the socialist village at Mouzaia, accompanied by Abdelghani Akbi, minister of tourism.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, had talks with Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of foreign affairs; Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Council of the Revolution and executive officer in charge of the party apparatus; and Rabah Bitat, chairman of the National Popular Assembly. The talks dealt mainly with the consolidation and strengthening of military solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, as well as with other problems of common interest. The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho voiced his high appreciation of the victory of the Algerian people in their anticolonialist resistance, fraught with sufferings and sacrifices for national liberation, and constituting an important contribution to the common victory of the national liberation and independence movement in Africa and throughout the world. Since its accession to independence, the Algerian people, under the leadership of the Council of the Revolution, of the National Liberation Front Party, and of the Algerian Government led by President Houari Boumediene, has recorded great achievements in consolidating its national independence and its control over its natural resources, in building up and developing its economy, in carrying out its industrial, agrarian and cultural revolution and in implementing its national charter. At a time when the peoples are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism and the reactionary forces the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic has maintained an increasingly lofty stand and has asserted increasingly actively its role among the Arab countries, the African countries, the nonalined countries and throughout the world.

While rejoicing at these successes, Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho declared complete support of the Algerian people in their struggle for the consolidation of their independence and sovereignty and in the construction of a progressive and prosperous Algeria.

The Algerian side warmly welcomed the historic victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for the completion of national liberation, seeing in it a joint victory of the forces of progress, of peace and justice throughout the world.

This victory constitutes an important contribution and gives rise to new and extremely favorable conditions for the struggle of the peoples of their emancipation. It is linked with the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of President Ho Chi Minh, the great patriot and beloved leader of the Vietnamese people.

While paying a tribute to the great achievements of the Vietnamese people, in their efforts to heal the wounds of the war, eliminate the consequences of colonialism and to restore and develop the economy and culture, the Algerian side has reaffirmed the full support by the government and the people of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic to the Vietnamese people in the new stage of the struggle for national construction and defense.

The two parties confirmed their energetic support for the patriotic and liberation front movements of national liberation of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against the domination of the imperialists, the colonialists and the racists, for self-determination and national independence. They affirmed their support for the just struggle of the people of the Western Sahara under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front for the implementation of their right to self-determination and national independence, as well as for the struggle of African peoples for the defence of their independence, sovereignty and their revolutionary achievements, for progress and the prosperity of their respective countries. The two sides forcefully condemned imperialism and international reaction, which try to undermine the independence and sovereignty of states, to interfere in their internal affairs, to provoke border disputes in order to foment antagonism and weaken progressive forces in the world.

The two sides have expressed their full support for the struggle of the peoples of Palestine and the Arab countries against imperialism and the Zionist Israeli aggressors to recover the occupied Arab territories, restore the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland, to settle their own affairs and to set up a separate state. They consider that the recent Camp David agreements, which are contrary to the resolutions of the Arab, African and nonalined summits constitute a violation of the national rights of the Palestinian people and of the interests of the Arab countries, and aim at denying the role of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed their complete support for the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia to coexist in peace, friendship and cooperation, without foreign interference. They consider that these noble aims must be translated into realities as soon as possible for the good of each people in this region and in the general interest of peace and security in the world.

The two sides warmly greeted the important contribution of the nonalined movement, to the joint struggle for independence, freedom, security and development and for the establishment of a just and rational economic and social order. They affirmed the determination of Vietnam and Algeria to work with all their strength together with the other member countries of the nonalined movement in order to maintain its objectives, solidarity and cohesion, and to wage a tenacious struggle against all maneuvers by imperialism aimed at sowing division in it and smashing its cohesion.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the successful development of solidarity and relationships of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Algeria. They expressed their high appraisal of the agreements on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation concluded between the two countries since 1975, seeing in these living proof of the militant solidarity which has linked the two peoples. They agreed on measures to reinforce still further the flourishing relations between the two countries.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of Vice President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho to the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic was a complete success, and that it marks a new stage in the development of the relations of Vietnamese-Algerian friendship.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho expressed his sincere thanks for the warm welcome given him by President Houari Boumediene, the Council of the Revolution, the FLN party, the Algerian Government and people, as well as to the personalities who accompanied his visit to Algeria.

In the name of the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang, Vice President Nguyen Huu-Tho cordially invited President Houari Boumediene to make a friendship visit to Vietnam, President Houari Boumediene had pleasure in accepting this invitation. The date of the visit will be agreed upon between the two sides later.

VISITING AFGHAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES AID

LD281403Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[APS report: "Algerian Technical Aid to Afghanistan in Sphere of Hydrocarbons"]

[Text] Algiers--The Afghan delegation led by Deputy and Deputy Minister of Mines Abdolkafi Rasuli, which has been on a 10-day visit to Algiers since 14 September, has had several meetings with Algerian leaders, notably from the Ministry of Energy and Petrochemical Industries.

This visit, which the chairman of the Afghan delegation describes as "fraternal and friendly and aimed at developing and strengthening Algerian-Afghan links," also inaugurates an era of technical cooperation between Algeria and Afghanistan.

Initially this cooperation will be limited to technical assistance in the field of hydrocarbons which Algeria is to grant its Afghan partner, who has come to discuss the program and its financing.

Questioned about the nature of this cooperation, Mr Abdolkafi explained that "it concerns the training of (25) Afghan students in Algerian oil institutes and the specialized training of a group of engineers in the field. Another delegation will soon be coming to Algiers to learn about Algerian achievements and progress in the oil domain," he added.

Alluding to current international problems, notably the Near East problem, Abdolkafi Rasuli declared himself "convinced that the destiny of the Arab people can only be determined by their own will. Consequently, we support the Arab cause in its struggle to liberate the occupied territories and establish an independent Palestinian state.

"The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," he explained, "is opposed to any settlement which goes against the Arab nation and favors imperialist interest to the detriment of the Palestinian people."

Regarding Western Sahara, Mr Abdolkafi stated that, in the context of Afghanistan's permanent support for liberation movements, the Afghan people support the Saharan people's struggle for liberation.

"During the Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries (25 through 29 July 1978), the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan approved the decision taken at the last OAU summit (Khartoum) to set up a committee of five African countries responsible for studying the facts of the problem--a decision to which Algeria subscribed," he said in conclusion.

ASH-SHA'B EDITORIAL MARKS CASTRO'S VISIT

LD281428Y Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Fateful Links"]

[Text] Today the great Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, is the guest of Algeria. He is the representative of a valiant people who freed their country from the claws of imperialism and exploitation in order to turn it into an island of freedom and a bastion of struggle against the forces of evil and exploitation, regardless of the names they assumed or the shapes they took.

Fidel Castro is one of the few giants of which the Third World is proud. [sentence as published] Despite the economic siege that U.S. imperialism has imposed on his country, he has chosen to always stand on the side of persecuted peoples as a natural expression of the principles of freedom and justice to which he is attached and which led him to jail during the Batista regime following that famous trial which he concluded with his well-known words: "History will acquit me."

He also stood like a solid rock refusing to bend before hostile conspiracies and maneuvers because he felt that the Cuban people stood behind him and that if imperialism was capable of toppling leaderships it was unable to defeat peoples.

It is for this reason that Castro rightfully occupies a special place in the hearts of the millions of this universe who see Cuba as an example of freedom and challenge.

We in Algeria will never forget the struggling stand of the Cuban people and their leadership during our war of liberation. During that war the relationship between the Algerian and Cuban revolutions was forged on the basis of ties of struggle, and this relationship became eternal in the interest of the world revolutionary and progressive forces.

Prime Minister Fidel Castro's visit to our country in the present circumstances is more than just a protocol visit. In addition to its being within the framework of periodic consultations between the two countries, it is a working visit during which views will be exchanged on current matters at the highest level and stands toward imperialist and colonialist moves will be coordinated out of the belief that the links that exist between the two revolutions are fateful ones.

Since the defeat of imperialism and the forces in its orbit in Indochina, we have been witnessing an onslaught against Africa and the Arab homeland with the aim of paralyzing their liberation forces, plundering their wealth, and preventing their peoples from managing their own affairs. Also, after 20 years U.S. imperialism is still imposing a total economic blockade against Cuba as a punishment for liberating itself from the U.S. yoke and in the hope of returning Cuba to its sphere of influence.

This coordinated imperialist-Zionist onslaught aimed at regaining lost positions, and planting military bases here and there, places on the shoulders of the forces of liberation and progress in this area the responsibility of constantly consulting one another first, and their friends in the socialist camp second, in accordance with a clear revolutionary strategy that distinguishes between natural allies and occasional friends. Cuba is a natural ally of the struggling peoples and a friend who stands with us on the frontline in our fateful battle. It has a major role to play now in resisting imperialist maneuvers, particularly since it is now preparing to play host to the nonalined summit conference next year.

LIBYA

JANA: REPORT ON LIBYAN, EGYPTIAN CLASH UNTRUE

LD281754Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Kuwaiti AL-ANBA' today carried a false report to the effect that there had been a clash between units of the Libyan and Egyptian fleets. JANA has learned that this report is without any foundation and that it is mere fabrication.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS GREETINGS TO 'ABD AN-NASIR FAMILY

LD281814Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent the following cable to the family of the late hero Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir on the anniversary of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's death:

To the family of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir--al-Manshiyah al-Kubra--the Egyptian capital:

On this eighth anniversary of the death of the great leader, the Arab nation finds itself in the worst of conditions. Egypt is commemorating his anniversary by recognizing the state of the Israelis at the expense of Palestine and the people of Palestine, also by [word indistinct] fire on the brother Libyans and peace to the enemies. How much we are in debt to Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. After him the Arabs have become a nation of sheep, yielding and surrendering to the enemy and also accepting his conditions after the Ramadan battle, the only battle which the nation has fought without Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Here is the result of that battle--a real disaster despite the fact that the Arabs have thousands of tanks, aircraft and guns, and despite the fact that their number has increased by 6 million since the departure of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Now they number 156 million heads minus one human being, namely, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

Thus it has become clear that the reason is not the absence of ammunition and weapons, but of men. I wanted to say to you these words of truth. They are the best condolence I can offer on the anniversary of the death of the great leader. Peace and the blessings of God be with you.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

AT-TURAYKI BRIEFS ENVOYS ON ARAB SUMMIT RESULTS

LD281412Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat continues its contacts with the sisterly and friendly states with a view to conveying to them the results of the third Arab summit conference of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation held in Damascus last week and to explaining the attitude of the Jamahiriyah, which rejects the resolutions of Stable David and the concessions made by the Egyptian president.

Within the framework of these contacts, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary, conferred this morning with the Arab ambassadors accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamamiriyah. The discussion concerned the results of the third Arab summit conference of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the current situation in the Arab region.

The foreign secretary explained that the Arab nation rejects such agreements as were signed at Stable David. He stressed that the Arab nation is passing through a grave stage that requires the adoption of practical steps to confront the plot.

The foreign secretary also conferred this morning with the Yugoslav ambassador in the Jamahiriyah and conveyed to him the results of the third Arab summit conference of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation held in Damascus recently and the serious situation arising from the alliance between America, Egypt and Zionism following the meetings at Stable David. The foreign secretary emphasized that the nonalined states are called upon to adopt a clear stand that will lead to the foiling of the plans and results of the meetings of Stable David.

It is worth mentioning that Yugoslavia is currently the chairman of the nonalined foreign ministers' council, which will hold an emergency meeting on 2 October to study the situation following the agreements of Stable David, which are contrary to the resolutions of the council at its recent session in Belgrade last July.

Briefs French Envoy

LD281414Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The foreign secretary conferred at noon today with the French ambassador to the Jamahiriyah in the capacity of France being one of the permanent members of the Security Council, and conveyed to him the results of the third Arab summit Conference of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the stand of the Jamahiriyah, which rejects the agreements of Stable David and the concessions made by the Eyptian president and his forfeiting of the legitimate rights of the Arab people.

MAURITANIA

SPECIAL JUSTICE COURT SET UP IN NOUAKCHOTT

LD281438Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A special court of justice was set up this morning in Nouakchott to look into crimes and offenses committed against the state's internal and external security and also all crimes and offenses of a military nature or those committed by members of the Mauritanian armed forces.

The opening of the court was chaired this morning by Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of government. The court is constituted of 13 judges, its president is Commandant Sulayman Umar, member of the National Recovery Committee.

OFFICIAL ARMY HAS NO DESIRE FOR POWER

PA262249Y Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT 26 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 26 Sep (AFP)--Mauritanian Defense Minister [title as received] Lt Col Maouya Ould Taya said Monday during an interview with the MAURITANIAN PRESS AGENCY [AMP] that the Mauritanian Army "is not a rebellious army, nor does it desire power."

However, he added, "the Mauritanian Army is no stranger to the country, either politically or morally. It has experienced the sorrows and aspirations of the people for 20 years, 20 years during which the country has been under the shadow of destruction and misery," Lt Col Maouya Ould Taya continued.

The minister also noted that under the former regime, which was overthrown on 10 July, "there was no real defense policy to speak of. The army was confined to a marginal role and isolated from the flow of the nation's political activity." This army, he added, "was never consulted regarding any political problem, not even on matters dealing strictly with defense."

Lt Col Maouya Ould Taya also said that if, in the future, Mauritania becomes involved in a war, "the army and the people will have the same responsibility. They will fight until the end. But I am sure that henceforth there will be but one war, the objectives of which are known to all and whose cause we all believe in," the minister concluded.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI STATEMENT ON CAMP DAVID REPORTED

NC281243Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1141 GMT 28 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 28 September--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has stated that President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative and his signing of the Camp David accord stemmed from the present desperate reality of the Arab nation.

In a statement published in the Kuwaiti weekly AL-HADAF, Numayri said that any solution to the Palestinian problem which does not recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is worthless. He asserted, however, that he cannot give a resolute opinion about the results of the Camp David conference because they require study and time to determine the sincerity of intentions.

Replying to a question as to whether the present desperate Arab reality affords President as-Sadat the right to despair of the Arab future as a whole, President Numayri said: I do not believe so, but the circumstances Egypt has experienced have provided President as-Sadat with justifications, irrespective of whether these justifications are convincing or not. As far as the Arab reality is concerned, it has compelled President as-Sadat to sign the accord.

Regarding Sudan's official position on the Palestinian cause, the paper quotes President Numayri as having said: We are committed to the Arab summit conferences resolutions, which stipulate that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

HOROWITZ COMMENTS ON KNESSET VOTE; CALLS SHOSTAK 'MOUSE'

TA281746Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] It does not happen every day that a cabinet minister voices such a zoological definition of his colleague, about a member of his own party. Minister Yiga'el Horowitz was one of the two cabinet ministers who did not support the Camp David agreements. He abstained from voting. In the afternoon the minister was in Haifa and our correspondent Ya'aqov Peri'el talked with him. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Horowitz, do you feel deceived by the vote of your colleague, Minister Shostak?

[Answer] No. The moment we said the voting was free every cabinet member could vote the way he wanted. It surprised me because we agreed that we would both abstain. I wanted to vote against and also announced in the cabinet I would vote against. Later I was asked not to vote against, that it is improper for a cabinet member to vote against and he can, at worst, abstain. We then, both Shostak and I, adopted this approach. I was surprised to see that he is a mouse.

[Question] How do you view your status in the government now, after your abstention?

[Answer] Let me decide on my own. I will decide about this.

[Question] Can you sit together with Minister Shostak now?

[Answer] Yes. Why not? This is not the problem. The problem is that of position--whether I can be a partner to the government on this issue.

[Question] When do you think you will decide on this?

[Answer] You will know about this in due time.

[Question] On what does this depend?

[Answer] It depends on my considerations.

[Question] Does the prime minister say anything to you about your not being able to sit in the government after your abstention?

[Answer] God forbid. The relations between the prime minister and myself are very good. After he heard that I wanted to vote against, he addressed Shostak and me, said what he said to us and we took his words into consideration.

[Question] Had you known in advance about minister Shostak's vote, would you also have voted so?

[Answer] Possibly, possibly. It would not have changed my mind. [as heard]

[Question] In other words, you feel yourself isolated in any case, inside the party?

[Answer] Why isolated? Who is isolated? The entire party decided according to my opinion. He is the isolated one. We all followed what we agreed to among ourselves.

[Question] A final question--you continue to serve in the government....

[Horowitz] I told you. As long as I do not announce this is the situation.

[Peri'el] Thank you. [end recording]

HOROWITZ SUBMITS RESIGNATION OVER KNESSET VOTE

TA282104Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism Yiga'el Horowitz has submitted his resignation. He said he took this step because of the Knesset's decision this morning. As may be recalled Minister Horowitz abstained from voting while his colleague from La'am, Minister Shostak, voted in favor of the agreements.

WEIZMAN, PERES COMMENT ON KNESSET VOTE

TA281303Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman made this brief comment to newsmen: [begin recording]

[Question] How do you feel about it?

[Weizman] I am very pleased. I think this is a very correct step. So is the whole procedure. (?We will) begin as soon as both sides are ready, which is very soon. [end recording]

Most of the Labor Alinement voted in favor of the Camp David accords. At the beginning of the debate on Monday party leader Shim'on Peres had castigated the government for the way it handled the talks. But he said that there was no choice but to support the results. This was his feeling after the vote. [begin recording]

[Peres] In spite of us being in the opposition as you have probably noticed we have preferred the good of the nation over the good of the party. I am rather happy with the results.

[Question] Did it turn out in fact that Mr Begin needed the support of the Labor Alinement?

[Peres] I think so, yes.

[Question] What do you feel is going to happen now in the negotiations with Egypt? Will they go ahead with a full Israeli....

[Peres] I believe that President as-Sadat is seriously and sincerely interested in peace, and I think the parliament responded today in the right way.

[Question] Given the outcome of the vote do you think there is a chance that the Labor Party might join the government?

[Peres] The Labor Party prefers to support the right policy. About the government there are some questions. [end recording]

PERES MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE LEAVING FOR PARIS

TA280909Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres maintains that the spectrum of the supporters of the Camp David agreements in the Knesset has in fact united all the parties, except for Herut and Maki, as was common during David Ben-Gurion's days.

Peres said that only the extremist elements from the left and the right opposed the agreement.

The Labor Party chairman said this before departing for Paris where he will participate in the Socialist International Conference.

More on Remarks

TA282018Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The chairman of the Labor Party, Shim'on Peres, left for Paris this morning. He will attend a session of the Socialist International Bureau. At Ben-Gurion Airport he said that the chances for peace with Egypt are 80 percent, adding that an agreement between the two countries is essential in order to begin to consider solutions to problems such as Palestine. Peres continued by saying that the vote for peace in the Knesset was without Herut and without Maki.

The Labor Party's reaction team has stated that without the opposition votes the cabinet proposal would not have been accepted. This proves a responsible approach, which supports exhausting all possibilities. The reaction team warned against a policy of not an inch in Judaea and Samaria, something which is likely to cause the establishment of a PLO state. Correspondent Dan Ra iv was at Ben-Gurion Airport. [begin videotape]

[Question] Mr Peres, did the results of yesterday's vote in the Knesset commit you to new political deployments?

[Answer] The Labor Party--no; we said that we would support a correct policy, a policy leading to peace and this support by us is not dependent on any new political deployment.

[Question] If the policy is correct, Mr Peres, are you likely to consider joining the government which will deal with implementing the peace agreements?

[Answer] We were not satisfied with the way in which the policy was conducted. In the decision, we chose between a direction leading to peace and a direction which would have ended the negotiations, but we feel that, all in all, in the past year, we contributed no less by being in the opposition than, let us say, had we been in the government.

[Question] Mr Peres, do you think that peace may push the Labor Party further away from power?

[Answer] No, on the contrary. Generally, labor parties face inward: society, economics. We are the only Labor Party in the world which began its career with problems of foreign affairs and security, but even when we have peace, we will have problems of security and even peace will not solve all the problems. Peace will lead to an end of the state of war with Egypt. The negotiations, too, have not yet ended.

[Question] Do you think you will, on this trip, meet with Mr Kreisky?

[Answer] I do not know at all whether he will be at the conference, but if I meet him, I will tell him what I have to tell him.

[Question] What do you have to tell him, Mr Peres?

[Answer] Not exactly compliments. I will tell him, in very hard-hitting words, what I think about his statements. [end videotape]

MK'S VOTING AGAINST PARTY LINES TO RECEIVE NO PENALTIES

TA281426Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The decision to allow a free vote where each member voted according to his own conscience, made it clear that on the issue of the settlements in Sinai, as opposed to the Camp David accord, there were splits in all the major parties. All of them promised not to take steps against members who voted contrary to the flow of party opinion, and whether this will be the case remains to be seen.

Some observers see an anomaly, for example, in Moshe Arens' continuing to serve as chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee after voting against the accords.

These decisions will be made in the future, though the Knesset members who have recovered from the 18-hour ordeal and are now back at their desks, are turning their attention to the next stage: the continuation of the peace talks with Egypt.

WEIZMAN, SENIOR OFFICERS PARTICIPATE IN GOLAN EXERCISE

TA291143Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman left for the Golan Heights immediately after the Knesset debate ended, in order to review the divisional exercise underway there. The defense minister heard details about the course of the exercise and talked to soldiers and commanders.

Weizman was accompanied by the chief of staff, the deputy chief of staff and the commander of the northern command, Avigdor Ben-Gal.

The divisional drill in which armor, infantry, engineering, artillery, and air force units are participating, will end in the next few hours.

IDF Exercise Ends

TA281524Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] A regimental exercise in which armor, infantry, artillery and engineering forces, in addition to aircraft, participated, ended on the Golan Heights today.

The defense minister visited the units participating in the exercise today accompanied by the chief of staff, the deputy chief of staff and the commander of the northern command.

TELEVISION CARRIES KNESSET SESSION SPEECHES

Dayan Addresses Meeting

TA280906Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2352 GMT 27 Sep 78 TA

[Speech by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to the Knesset--live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, honorable Knesset: There was no U.S. pressure on us at Camp David. No one threatened us or hinted that if we did not meet their demands, proposals or views that the United States would reduce its aid to Israel in economic matters, in arms or in political aid. However, we were under pressure at Camp David, the same pressure that we all find ourselves under now. Not President Carter's pressure; he did not even hint that if we did not achieve a peace agreement we would be viewed as those not prepared to move toward peace.

We were under the same pressure that we are under now: the pressure with ourselves between peace--the desire to achieve peace negotiations with Egypt--and the price that has to be paid for it, between the hope for total peace with normal relations--this is the proposal and I know that there are Knesset members who say that this is not peace; we have never had formal proposals which speak about the normalization of relations as in the proposal for the framework achieved at Camp David--between the proposal for a total settlement and the demand for a total withdrawal, a total withdrawal of the army and a total withdrawal of civilians.

It was said here by Knesset Member Qatan that we came here with a fait accompli. We have not brought faits accomplis. We have brought a recommended proposal. However, it is the Knesset, in its vote, which can turn this proposal into a basis for negotiations for peace with Egypt or into a worthless piece of paper. If the Knesset approves this proposal I believe that there will be a basis for peace negotiations with Egypt. If the Knesset does not approve this proposal another piece of paper will be added to the archives of the various bits of paper. This is what the Knesset has to decide.

The question that we face--that the whole Knesset has to face is if we reject this proposal, what happens next? What will happen tomorrow and the day after, next year and in 2 years time. What conditions will be more convenient and which conditions will be created that will be better for Israel to be able to achieve peace then. Will it be more comfortable when the whole of the Arab world is united? With the United States and the Soviet Union together, will it be easier for us? Is King Husayn of Jordan becoming more moderate now? King Husayn's answers now and his rapprochement with Syria--do these show that as the years go by it is becoming easier for us to reach an agreement with him? The possibility of continuing the military government for another 10 years and continuing a state of war for another 10 years and the criticism that is showered upon us by the world, and the major dependence that we have on the United States--will these make things easier for us in the future? Does anyone have the security that the person who will rise in Egypt after As-Sadat will be comfortable for a settlement with Israel than As-Sadat's predecessor in Egypt? We have gone through these periods.

I remember at the end of the war of liberation in 1948 when Ben-Gurion was prime minister. He was prepared to make a peace agreement on the borders as they existed at the time. This was what could be achieved at the time. The Arabs did not agree to this. They did not agree to anything other than a cease-fire agreement.

However, from a border point of view--when we did not have Jerusalem--Ben-Gurion said this is what we have and if the Arabs are prepared to make peace with us on these borders we will do so.

In 1967, with Prime Minister Eshkol and a national unity government, after we got to the Suez Canal and the Jordan River and we took the Golan Heights--did we not offer the making of peace with a withdrawal from Sinai with security arrangements and freedom of shipping, and a return of the Golan Heights with suitable arrangements to insure the sources of the Jordan River? Did we not offer this? I am neither criticizing nor regretting the fact that when we got a negative answer from Egypt and Syria we decided not to stand idle and wait until they (?came) but established settlements in accordance with various plans on all fronts--on the Golan Heights and in Sinai and in Judaea and Samaria. Standing idly was no way to advance toward peace or toward the achievement of our yearnings.

However, from time to time we said that it was not the settlements that would determine the border if we achieved a peace agreement but that the borderline would determine the settlements, because we were dealing with ourselves. To the best of our minimal military and national considerations--not the desire to expand endlessly--there were differences of opinion in favor or against the Allon plan; there were questions around how far we should settle Sinai; should we settle Nahal Sinai west of Al-'Arish or be satisfied with the Rafah approaches. No one endlessly sought territory, but this predicament did have one solution: the solution was that we were discussing matters only with ourselves in an effort to consider what the Arabs would agree to. However, we were discussing only with ourselves.

At Camp David we faced a disadvantage and an advantage in the same thing. The disadvantage was what we saw in reality was not similar to our dream and this was also an advantage. The advantage was that what we saw at Camp David was no dream but reality, a concrete proposal. This is the reality that we are now approaching but this is a reality in which there are two sides and not a reality that we have created for ourselves. Egypt is not the only country and was not the first country prepared to make a total peace with us. Jordan--especially in the past 2 years--the Jordanian Government has said that it is prepared to reach a full peace agreement with us. This happened during the Rabin government and, if I am not mistaken, during the days of the Meir government. There were lengthy deliberations with the Jordanian Government which lasted for a long time and the Rabin government did not reach agreement with them.

If I may make a side remark here; when we did not manage to influence the Jordanian Government into accepting our concept--the Allon plan, let us say--we did not denigrate ourselves and did not call that government unsuccessful, worthless and gauche because Jordan did not accept our proposals. I did not hear anybody say that had he conducted the negotiations he would have convinced King Husayn to accept Allon's plan.

We said--and this was the truth--that what we want is unacceptable to the Jordanian Government and what it proposes we are not prepared to accept. That was not a question of capability, errors, incapability or all those terms of lefthandedness and numerous, continuous mistakes, of, let us do it better. This may be done better. However, there is a large gap between the Arab concept prevailing in each Arab country and what we want, and not only what we want--when the United States, in the framework of those proposals of ours and in order to help the two parties to find a way out of the conflict, proposed that a U.S., not an Israeli, air base be set up to replace the 'Eytam airfield, Egypt did not agree to this.

Not only did it refuse us but it also refused the United States, even though we viewed this as an opening for a political settlement that could have answered some of our wishes. Egypt repeatedly rejected this despite the personal appeals of President Carter to President as-Sadat. With my own ears I heard Carter turn to him and say again and again: Agree to this since this will solve many things. They refused the Americans because of their concept.

We cannot but ask ourselves whether we are prepared to pay this price or to refuse to pay it, and in that case, what will happen in the future, in 5 or 10 years? Will most of the agreements we will reach with the Arabs be the results of war, with a sword put to the neck? Most of our agreements with the Arabs to date have been like that--in 1948, in 1967, after the Yom Kippur War with the disengagement of forces--with the sword laid to their neck, our army mobilized and the agreements being a result of war.

For the first time now an agreement is discussed without the pressure of the sword laid to the neck and not as a result of war. Do we really want to wait for the possibility of future negotiations stemming from a war, a war that we will win, but a war nevertheless? Will the chances of a settlement be better then than now?

We should also ask ourselves whether we are prepared to evacuate 14 settlements and 3 airfields beyond the border on condition that we get a full peace and after more than a year elapses from the beginning of the implementation of the agreement until those conditions of full normalization--of diplomatic ties, when the withdrawal constitutes half of the territory we should evacuate--are completed. We are either prepared for this or we say that we are not ready to evacuate 14 settlements and 3 airfields beyond the border even if this is connected to a full peace agreement with Egypt. Then we will have to ask ourselves, what is a better goal we should seek in the foreseeable future?

When we learned of the Jordanian demand for a full peace agreement--I am neither surprised nor disapprove that the various governments did not bring the Jordanian proposals to the Knesset's decision, while now, I together with the other cabinet members, recommend that this issue be decided in the Knesset. It is not that we should listen to every Arab proposal that may be raised and say: We shall see and decide one way or the other....

[MK Yig'al Allon] In light or remarks that you have just made--why did you vote against the interim agreement with Egypt in the Knesset in 1975?

[Dayan] I did so because that interim agreement did not give peace. We gave it in return for nothing, do you know why, Yig'al, if I may address you as Yig'al? It is because of the very reasons that moved you to refuse to sign that interim agreement at the beginning. You later changed your mind and decided to sign it.

[Indistinct interjections] Well, you asked one question and it is possible the answer does not satisfy you. Do you at least accept that that was not a proposal for a peace settlement but for an interim agreement?

[Interjection apparently by MK Aharon Yadlin to the effect that there was not a total withdrawal and that it was a bilateral discussion not against the background of war but during a state of peace]

[Dayan] We are not talking now of a proposal for an interim agreement, and I can ask myself even sharper questions such as: What has changed from the time when I said we had better have Sharm ash-Shaykh without peace than peace without Sharm ash-Shaykh?

At the time I said this, in 'Abd an-Nasir's time, I thought just as I said--that the one is preferable to the other. Eight years have elapsed since and there is a different situation and a different regime. When I look and ask what's next? What is ahead? I then say that peace without Sharm ash-Shaykh is preferable to Sharm ash-Shaykh without peace if freedom of navigation is guaranteed to Israel. I can cite examples, mine and others, and the question, in each period of time, is whether the issue is realistic.

I want to go back for a moment to the questions of the eastern and southern fronts. I want to say why, also in the event Jordan proposes to us a full peace under conditions it is raising today, I do not recommend that we discuss this. How do we, and should we, examine this? First, where will the proposed Arab agreement take us? To which border--to the border between Kfar Saba and Qalqilyah? This is demanded by King Husayn. Or, to the international border between Gaza and Elat? Will it bring us to security arrangements--the possible security arrangements described by the defense minister here--in the Sinai, or to impossible security arrangements when the Arabs refuse even to accept the Allon plan in Judaea and Samaria? In addition, another, a less concrete question--when we withdraw, in which land should we be ready to become foreigners and in which land not?

I am prepared to be a foreigner in the Sinai and do not desire to be one in Judaea and Samaria. I am not at odds with the position of the Rabin government that did not bring Husayn's plan to the Knesset for a decision, nor do I criticize those who conducted the negotiations for not succeeding in convincing the Jordanian king to accept the Allon plan. He adhered to his positions and was not amenable to being influenced.

The question facing us now is whether this agreement can consitute, under the present circumstances, an appropriate basis which we should endorse.

Finally, I would like to touch on a question raised by MK Rabin regarding the agreements or understanding with the United States connected with these peace accords. It is not true that the agreement we are now presenting, an agreement which is also connected with another agreement called the working paper and achieved between us and the United States in October 1977, does not include clauses of agreement and commitment between us and the United States or agreement to and understanding of our position on the part of the United States--primarily and foremost, the question of the Palestinian state. Furthermore, in the U.S.-Israeli working paper of October 1977 we find the clear distinction stating that peace agreements will be between Israel and Jordan, Israel and Egypt, Israel and Syria and Israel and Lebanon, while the issues of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be discussed with the Arab residents of the territories.

In the agreement submitted to the Knesset now the question of yes or no to a Palestinian state is linked to the question of a peace treaty and borders. It is most clearly stated in this agreement that what is now being done with the Arabs of the territories, with the representatives of the residents of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip--and only with them--is not a peace agreement. The peace agreement that will be based on Resolution 242 should be made with Jordan, with the Palestinian Arabs being able to participate in the Jordanian delegation if they wish. It is only with this delegation that they will determine the peace agreement and the borders on the basis of 242. It is not only Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat who signed this agreement but also President Carter, as a witness. There cannot be a more precise definition for the lack of intention to view the Arabs of the territories or these territories as a state--when peace agreements and borders should be determined only with Jordan, and the Palestinians can of course join the Jordanian delegation.

The same applies to IDF forces. It is indeed the 5-year transitional period that is primarily and foremost talked of now. However, regarding these 5 years, it is for the first time, and with those signatures and with that testimony of the U.S. President, determined that the IDF forces will withdraw and redeploy in the areas of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, or, in English--the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

There is no fear and no room for the assumption that what is being talked of is presence in closed camps. Among the various clauses, not to mention our discussions and our map scrutinies, we also find the clause talking of joint Israeli-Jordanian patrols for the safeguarding of the border--not of sitting in camps, but joint patrols, both Israeli and Jordanian border police along the Israeli-Jordanian border. These three points then: A. We talk of Arab representation of the residents of the territories only; B. When we speak of an agreement with a state we are speaking of Jordan--and it is only with it that we talk of borders based on Resolution 242, and the Arabs of the territories can join the Jordanian delegation; C. Presence of IDF forces in these territories during the 5-year period and maybe also beyond this.

I view the fact that not only the U.S. President signed this as a witness but also the president of an Arab state as a party, as being extremely important. For all the respect I have for agreements between us and the United States, when we have such an agreement on the issues of : No to a Palestinian state; presence of IDF forces; and Arab representation of the residents of the territories--an agreement signed by the president of an Arab state together with the U.S. President's testimony--this is much more important.

The Knesset can endorse or refuse to endorse the proposal submitted by the government. If it endorses it I believe that peace negotiations will open and if it does not endorse it, it is possible that in time, when we see, if we see, the developments of unity in the Arab world, the behavior of As-Sadat's successor, of As-Sadat himself after this proposal is struck off the agenda, of renewed Soviet intervention in the negotiations, we will be sorry that we have not started the peace negotiations under the present conditions--but it will be impossible to do so then, of course.

Begin Addresses Session

TA280218Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 0016 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Speech by Prime Minister Menahem Begin during the Knesset debate on the Camp David agreements--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, members of Knesset: At this early hour of the morning it is hard for me to make a speech. I would prefer to hold a talk with friends with whom I have been working for more than 30 years now, without any difference of faction, and in this speech I will possibly do a bit of pouring out of my soul, for which I ask your pardon in advance.

How is this night different from all the nights, from all the days, from all the evenings, from all the dawns? Despite all the nights we fought and signed cease-fire agreements the state of war remained as it was. Despite all the days we signed cease-fire agreements the state of war remained valid. During all the periods we signed interim agreements the state of war remained in all its significance.

Tonight we are debating the signing of a peace treaty the first clause of which will be entitled: the state of war between Israel and Egypt has come to an end. "The state of war between Egypt and Israel has been terminated." [previous sentence in English] This is the first clause in every peace treaty.

I want to say, Mr Chairman and all members of the Knesset, with all my heart and with all my soul, blessed are we who have come to this night. For the first time since the state was founded the two countries will declare to all peoples of the world: There is no more state of war between us.

Now, with the permission of the chairman and by way of asking your pardon, permit me to say something personal. I have been serving the people of Israel for 50 years as well as its liberation movement, whose name is Zionism, and going on to old age I have now had to hear certain voices of the sort that are not fit to be heard from this podium. But even in the Knesset certain voices are heard, and to them it is my duty to reply.

MK Moshe Shamir stood on this podium and claimed that I had used a hammer concerning the voting in the Knesset and he himself participated in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in which another 20 members participated and they all heard me when I said, and the same goes for the Likud faction: I call on everyone, with no difference of faction, this time, to unite and vote in favor--for a new era is opening in the history of Israel. Not that there are no difficulties, not that there are no pains, not that there are no torments, but the great hope for the basic turn is what is before us. Let us unite. Let us unify. We will accept the good with the bad and I do not deny that sacrifices will be made, but the main thing is the first sentence, the end of the state of war with the greatest and strongest of the Arab countries.

With Egypt the cycle of wars comes to an end. Syria cannot attack us because it knows that if it does so it will commit suicide. Jordan cannot attack us because it knows that if it does so the king from the Hashemite dynasty will lose his crown. The cycle of wars has been closed--who knows--maybe for 5 years, maybe for 10, maybe for 50 years, maybe for a generation, maybe for two generations. After all, this is a historic turn in the full meaning of the term. Let us unite around this turn. This is what I asked.

And afterward I said to all my friends--all of them are sitting here as witnesses--vote as your souls tell you, according to your consciences. And for this I have to hear, as I sit here on the Knesset podium, a friend of mine say that an attempt was made to use a hammer on members of the faction so that they should vote, as though they were robots? They are like my father and mother. Is this true? Is this how one speaks in the Knesset, to the ears of living witnesses, only in order to harm a hated man? Mr Shamir--he is an author in Israel and he wrote a book, in my view a very great one, entitled King of Flesh and Blood, about our great king, Alexander Jannai. But the late Professor (Kloisner) did not like that book and wrote a shattering criticism of it and then, in criticism of the book, the late Professor (Kloisner), one of our greatest historians, said: There are those who excuse the author by saying he is no historian, but to such an extent no historian? [laughter] Now I want to ask: Sometimes it is possible to deviate from the truth--but to deviate from it to such an extent? When dozens of colleagues heard me: Vote as your souls tell you and according to your consciences? To speak about hammers?

And then MK Moshe Shamir said that I had lost my belief in the justice of Zionism.

[Shamir] I did not say that.

[Begin] Just that. I ask you to examine the minutes. Sir, sir, it is too late for heckling.

[Shamir] To such extent not a historian, Mr Prime Minister-- there is ....

[Begin] I did not interrupt him, please allow me to speak. Be kind enough to permit me to speak and do not interrupt me, please. Those were the remarks that we made and I want...that is what I heard; prove it in the record, I beg your pardon. And many heard. I only want to say this: that in 50 years of serving the people of Israel and Zionism, my belief in the justice of Zionism has never lessened by even a molecule, respected Mr Shamir; and I continued to believe in the justice of Zionism when you still believed in the justice of another ideology.

[Shamir] I was born in Zionism and have never left it, not even for a second, even in the days when I was in another movement. I have always been a loyal Zionist just like you, Mr Prime Minister.

[Begin] I am not denying that. After all, you cast doubts on my belief in the justice of Zionism. You said so. There is another member of Knesset who said things....

[Shamir] By the way, [word indistinct] I call a hammer.

[Begin] I see that you remain in your life under such a hammer. There is another member of Knesset who said certain things in a certain way the day before yesterday. I will not reply even with one word. And I will pass on to the main matter, Camp David. What happened in connection with the settlements at Camp David. This I will tell. For 12 days and 12 nights we did not cease explaining to the U.S. President and to every one of his aides--I beg you, members of Knesset, 12 days and 12 nights--we did not cease explaining to the President of the United States the essentialness of these settlements, their value from the security aspect, their importance from the moral aspect, the rightness of the previous governments which established those settlements. This is what we told him and he replied to me, in one of the night talks: I accept, and for a second time I will go and try to convince President as-Sadat. On this podium tonight I want to thank President Carter for that. He tried once to convince President as-Sadat to make an arrangement and let the settlements remain. He did not succeed. And, under the influence of our pleas he said, the President of the United States: I will go once more to the Egyptian president and try to convince him. And he went and he came back to me and said: I did my best. I used all the reasonings. I did not succeed. What I was told was: I cannot return home; my people will not accept; I will not be able to save the negotiations; I will not be able to sign any agreement; things you can call by all the names in the world, which I do not justify, but that was the judgment of the U.S. President after a second attempt to convince the Egyptian president about these settlements.

We consulted in our team. What should we do? Tell the U.S. President: If this is so, we agree to remove the settlements? Under no circumstances could we do this. First, because we were convinced that they should be left as they were. How could we deny our awareness? Second, because we also had to explain to our U.S. friends the difference between a presidential rule and a parliamentary rule. And we explained the approach with an "aphorism" [in English] saying: We are the slaves of the Knesset and not its rulers.

The Knesset authorized a certain cabinet program in which it was written that the settlements must remain as they were. We will not be able to move from this position; otherwise how could we say--when behind us was not only a cabinet decision, but also a Knesset decision, our parliament--that we are implementing its decisions?

But there was a second possibility--to tell President Carter: we are saying no to you, we will not agree to remove the settlements. And then the Camp David conference would have blown up the same day. No agreement would have been signed. The Egyptians would have returned to Cairo, we to Jerusalem, the Americans to Washington and I would have been a prime minister reporting to you. My dear and respected friends and rivals, in my heart of hearts, in my brain, in my conscience, with all my soul I knew if the Camp David conference were to blow up thus, the State of Israel would not stand up before it. Not in the United States; not in Europe; not before the Jews of the United States; not before the Jews of other countries; it would not stand up. It would all collapse. I know how to stand up to pressure. I do not have anything to regret. Who remembers as you do the last 9 months, between March and last month. [as heard] In all Europe there was one paper, called L'AURORE, which from time to time wrote a good word. And in the whole of the United States there was one provincial paper which published a favorable article. All the world press in all the democratic countries, without mentioning the communist and other countries, attacks; accusation; an obstacle to peace; warmonger. And in the Israeli press as well--why should I tell about it, after all, we all read it--all of it, without exception.

We stood up to those 9 months, of possibly unprecedented pressure, both international and from within the country. I do not have to boast. When you believe in your position, you have to know how to stand up to pressure. And after that attempt, I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, had the Camp David conference agreed to everything and only blown up over the matter of the settlements, Israel could not have stood--the whole of Israel--faced with the world.

And today, sometimes there is no alternative but to declare surrender. This is my evaluation. This is security. This is my recognition without any doubts. And so it was a question of responsibility and I proposed to my two colleagues a third way; We would not say yes or no. We could not say either. The Knesset must be asked. We could not say no. The Camp David conference would blow up over that. We had a third way. We would announce that we would go to the Knesset and it would decide, because it had decided in favor [of talks] and now it must decide which way to go.

And then, at Camp David, the idea of free voting was born. It was there, at Camp David, that the idea of separating the voting was born. Free voting. Everyone according to his conscience. First we will vote on the two agreements. I had no doubt that the decisive majority of the Knesset would raise its hand in favor and afterward, separately, we would vote on the problem of the settlements, everyone according to his conscience, and the Knesset's decision would be carried out. And I said to the U.S. President: "either way" [in English] we will rely on the Knesset and you must note down that if the Knesset decides to hold onto the settlements, they will be held onto, whatever happens. For we accept the verdict of the Knesset. That is the actual story of Camp David.

There is a small addendum. On our way to President Carter, I said to my friend, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan: I have another idea. I will tell President Carter that in order not to leave the impression that I am trying to influence the members of Knesset, I will not even take part in the debate. The foreign minister said to me: It is not befitting for you to inform the U.S. President that you will not take part in the debate. How can a prime minister not take part in such a debate? I took his advice.

And after we ended a night talk with President Carter and we told him, we cannot under any circumstances take on ourselves a commitment to disband the settlements, we must bring this matter to the Knesset for decision, we formulated the resolution three times. The first draft written by Mr Carter said that the Knesset would decide on the moving back of the settlements. We said no. That small, large word--no. Because had it been written that the Knesset would decide on the moving back of the settlements, we already would be hinting about the contents of the resolution. He proposed that we write "the future" [in English]. We said no to this, too. There is a hint in this, too, although a firmer one regarding the settlement. We agreed that he would write "the issue" [in English]--the problem would be decided by the Knesset. And after we had agreed on this, it was already midnight. The President asked us, he asked me a very interesting question, as follows: And maybe, Mr Prime Minister, you could not take part in that debate? Then Dayan and I nearly burst out laughing. He asked: Why are you laughing? So Dayan told him the story. That initiative came from the prime minister, but I told him: no, it is not possible, a prime minister must take part in this debate. And so it was. And had they accepted that idea in Israel, we would have had two votings this evening, one on the two agreements which were signed in the White House and the second, completely separate, on the settlements.

I returned home Friday afternoon and I also read back papers, particularly those of Friday, and I read and I was shocked. Sometimes in life such a case occurs to one of us. I do not understand how it comes. A sort of country fell on his head. Who knew? A complete surprise. And I read article after article, in nearly all the papers. Can it be? The same man. This is my day, the day of the prime minister. He wants to split the work into two. He will bring a peace proposal, but the second job, the not-so-clean job, of deciding on the removal of the settlements--that the members of Knesset will do for him, and especially the members of the opposition. It is not nice. How do the sabras put it: it is not fair. How do the Hebrews say: It is not honest. How could it be? I read all those articles and I said to myself, following the well-known verse from the Bible: Will I run away? And so, we consulted and we said: We will not run away from any campaign. We will not get out of any responsibility. You, if you want to separate between the two votings, we will accept it. We will write one draft resolution, and then came the question of what to write.

Now I would like to tell the members of the Knesset--on this side where I have opponents and those on the other side, where I have supporters, and on that side, where I have both supporters and opponents: I have named all, from the factions of the house--very simple things: What constitutes the cabinet's responsibility, and also what I had said at the time, you remember, MK Rabin, after Entebbe, what is the slightly larger responsibility of the prime minister. The choice is one of two.

During the previous session, someone interjected saying that this is a so-called ultimatum to the Knesset. This is not true, but I am explaining reality to you: if we today do not make a clear, distinct decision which is not questioned, no negotiations for peace will begin and everything agreed upon at Camp David, will be null and void. This is not what I presume or how I estimate; it is written; null and void. This is what is written. The negotiations will not start, this is the choice. There is no third possibility. This is no ultimatum, my friends, this is the explanation of reality. Each member of the Knesset must realize it and not have any illusions.

I asked myself: Can you take the responsibility upon yourself and place it on your colleagues to make a decision today and not to decide about the settlements, or decide that they should remain, knowing that negotiatins would not even begin, and all our toil of 12 days and 12 nights at Camp David would be in vain; would sink to a bottomless depth. Or, take the responsibility, place it on your shoulders, bear words of despise, bear words of vilification, both within this house and outside it, accept everything with love. This is the love without return, as has been a tradition with Israel. Take the responsibility and tell the Knesset and the nation: This is the most practical chance to reach a peace treaty for the first time in 30 years.

The peace treaty is almost already prepared, what has been agreed upon with respect to the bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel is almost the entire peace treaty. One must only copy it, perhaps add several things, several clauses which normally do not cause differences, and we will have a peace treaty perhaps within the next 2 or 3 months. Everything I talked about previously is attainable. It lies in the palm of our hand. It is not November or December in Ismailia. It is not Leeds Castle. It is Camp David. We have in fact already attained the entire contents of a peace treaty.

How should you vote? How should you decide? To throw all this to the sea, and say that our settlements must remain?

I wish to tell you something about the settlements: How they are dear to me. I am not distinguishing between parties and settlements. Everyone knows that I love every settler. When I was a member of the National Unity cabinet, the MAPAM kibbutzim invited me to lecture there and heard, and saw, and knew what love from the heart is. Throughout my life you have not paid attention to this; perhaps you did not want to read.

Ze'ev Jabotinsky and also his disciples said that the pioneering enterprise in Israel is a great enterprise. In 1948, after we emerged from slavery to freedom, I told the members of the Irgun: The war is over, let us go and till our motherland, and thus the settlements were established. I love them all. All of them are entrenched deep in my heart. True, in the Rafah approaches there are three Betar Movement [established by Jabotinsky followers] settlements. There are young people, youth, and a relatively large number of them have come to me--as a member of the Betar Movement who joined the movement at the age of 16--and they, of course, say their thing: How it hurts, how the heart aches.

However, when I serve in the office of prime minister, it is my duty to think about the realities of another resolution, when I know that a peace treaty is within reach. Then, when I know this, may I--as a friend of theirs--think about their sons, lest they remain and the peace treaty slip from between our fingers, that same treaty which can be felt in the hand, and their sons might fall in battle if, God forbid, war breaks out? May a prime minister worry about the sons in these settlements or not? Even if they tell me: Do not worry, we are the fathers and the mothers and we worry about our children--even if they say so, still the prime minister is obligated to make sure that another war does not break out and there is not more slaughter and there are no more orphans and bereaved people, because this has been the aspiration throughout all these dozens of years of my service for this nation, not since 1967, but since 30 November 1947.

For 4 and 1/2 years we fought against the British rule, no Arab ever raised a hand against a Jew, total peace prevailed between Jews and Arabs. After the decision in the United Nations, the following days, there were the first battles, the first deaths, the first killed. Since then, there has been no man who wants peace more than I do. This is my confession. Like me, so all of you, but none more than I.

For 31 years, a man has been standing, dreaming about peace with the Arabs. He respects the Arabs, he extends a hand to them and calls on them to come and build this country together to be the glory of the world--and it can be the glory of the world--but let us stop the bloodshed.

Now, the chance has been placed in our hands, really, and the content has already been agreed upon. It only remains to sit for several days, or weeks, or a few months, in order to complete, to sign, and remove Egypt from the cycle of wars. Who knows, we may yet achieve symbolically what the verse says: And they remained quiet for 40 years.

Does a prime minister have such an obligation or not? When we hate bloodshed and want peace for us and the Arabs, when we want to live with them together in mutual respect, in freedom and justice as much as human nature allows. Therefore I had no choice. Perhaps the honorable abstainees have a choice, but I did not. I had to decide, together with my colleagues: these are the scales, here are the two issues, and I think that if we place the peace treaty on this side and on this side we put the decision concerning the settlements, the scales--according to the laws of morality in which I believe--will be here. [gestures to show movement of scales] There is no other way, with all the pain and the vilifications and the crying. There is no other way, this I believe and I shall continue to believe in this to my last day: this is the right choice for the people of Israel, including those living in the Rafah approaches--it was the right choice.

But, of course, there are people who deceive.

This decision is not to be carried out in 1 day, or in 1 month. In our resolution we said that the period should be determined in an agreement between the two parties. After we sign a peace treaty, within 3 to 9 months we, together with our forces, must withdraw to the Ra's Muhammad-Al'Arish line, which should remain for 2 years. We still have time to think about everything and to do everything. However, one thing must be clear: this is a crucial decision, and we accept it, we shall not deceive anyone. If the Knesset decides, its decision will be carried out. But in order.

Ari'el Sharon took upon himself to handle the resettling of the people--if they want--when the time comes. We shall deal with each and every family, no family will be neglected--everything according to its wish; nothing will be forced on them by means of any force or decree. Rather, each family will be dealt with, until the problem is solved, when the time comes.

Now I have explained to you, ladies and gentlemen, the choice we faced. You can either accept it or not. But one thing I have a right to ask you: Have you understood? Is what I said clear? There is no shrinking here, no shirking of responsibility. There is here a full loading of the responsibility on the shoulders, and you shall decide.

Now I should like to address this part of the house specifically. You shall decide and vote as you wish, as I told you during the faction session. There are those among you who wish to oppose, ahd here, too, there are those who wish to abstain and their speaker was my dear friend Yehuda Ben Me'ir. He is a great orator, really a kind of Demosthenes at the Knesset. [laughter] No, really, I truly think so. He is a great orator. He stood on this podium. First he held his right hand up and said: With this hand I must vote in favor of removing the settlements, and I cannot--under any circumstances--do so.

Then he raised his left hand: With this hand I must vote against peace, and I can in no way do so. Therefore I am abstaining: Then I asked him: Suppose you persuade all the members of the Knesset, then how would the Knesset decide? Then he said that the people would accept any decision made by the Knesset. How would they accept it?

[Unidentified MK] But they have been doing so all these years, Mr Prime Minister, it is a profession.

[Begin] I ask you, it is too late--or early--to stop my words with interjections.

Then the foreign minister said something very nice which he will allow me to quote. After Yehuda Ben Me'ir's speech he said: The righteous should live by his abstention. [laughter] I have also saved the world, because I quoted something and named its speaker. [reference is to the traditional saying that whoever quotes something in the name of the one who said it brings salvation upon the world.]

Abstention, my dear friends--I am addressing you in the presence of opponents--what is the meaning of abstention or voting against? This means that today, when you have four members in this movement of which I have been a member since, almost, the time when I was born, and in which I serve as the chairman, what is the meaning of the abstention? 'Ezer Weizman, Ari'el Sharon, Begin should do the job and decide on the removal of the settlements while every abstainee will say that he has saved his soul, has not lent a hand to this, it being a job he is not prepared to do and is prepared to let the others do, and me, too. Is this appropriate? Decide for yourselves, and after having heard what you heard from me--vote as you wish. [laughter]

I should like to say something, with all due respect, to the main opposition. I respect the opposition; I have always respected it. How could I not respect the opposition, opposition having almost turned into a profession of mine? I once heard a joke that a man was given a salary to call: Begin to power. He was asked: How much are you getting? He said: It is small, but it is for life. [laughter] I have heard even this about myself! Then I should not respect an opposition!

I wish to ask you, my honorable friends and opponents, how can it be--I have heard MK Yizhaq Rabin analyzing the agreement, and saying that there were difficult things, there are future risks, but the state of affairs is positive. This I understand. He says that despite the dangers and the difficulties I shall vote in favor. However, I heard another speech, made by Mr Shahal. He did not leave one stone in its place with respect to this plan. I beg pardon from the Knesset member...I did not mean this, I really didn't. I meant the actual stone. [laughter] He did not leave one stone in its place. At the end I did not even understand what he was saying. This is the truth. I did not understand his sentences. Later he finished by saying: So, I have no choice, and I will vote for.

God almighty, ladies and gentlement, such a duplicity! When we have a peace treaty, the Israeli Army remains in Judaea and Samaria guarding the people of Israel, the Suez Canal is--this time definitely--open for Israeli flag ships, the Straits of Tiran are declared to be an international route open to all, there is a demilitarized zone in the Sinai and another zone where the military presence is thinned out, airfields will be built, a real peace treaty. [two Knesset members leave the hall] What happened to my two friends that all of a sudden they started walking about like this? [laughter]

As if this were a promenade, what is this? Why, this is the Knesset! All right. I am not criticizing. I understand, I understand, it is an important consultation. I understand.

Well, how can one talk with such duplicity? Then my friend Hillel, the former police minister, says: In this the prime minister is right. To place the peace treaty with Egypt in the dust and bury it many meters down and then say that he is voting in favor of it--this is impossible, it is illogical. I do not wish to say that it is dishonest. You shall vote as you wish. But, how can one do this?

I have no special word for you, gentlemen of the opposition, regarding an idea which you have borne all these 11 years, and it is only a congenial duty to tell you about this, not a political one--I get no political benefit from this. I have sat with President Carter and with President as-Sadat in a pretty room in a cabin--I would like to sit with every Jew in Eretz Yisra'el in such a cabin, but this is what it is called--and by chance, incidentally, and not from me, came the words: Territorial compromise. You could have heard a lion's roar coming out of President as-Sadat's mouth: Never! After the Leeds Castle conference, when the Egyptian foreign minister told the Israeli foreign minister: Of course not, of course not. The foreign minister's superior came and said--I cannot repeat through the microphones in any way the tone, because it was a cry out to heaven, but I am repeating the words: Never, never!

[MK Yig'al Allon] He also said never with respect to Jerusalem.

[Unidentified MK] Our prime minister could also have said these things in Jerusalem....

[Indistinct interjection from Allon]

[Unidentified MK] As-Sadat may also say never.

[Begin] Ok, Ok. My friend, why are you shouting? I can understand an interjection, but a shout? Do not shout; talk.

[Allon] [Words indistinct] a compromise [words indistinct] never. However, you left Camp David with a U.S. announcement that it does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

[Begin] Well, what do you want?

[Allon] I want [words indistinct].

[Begin] Do you want to speak, or do you want to interject? I beg your pardon. You were present in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee's session, and heard about a certain document. Well, then, in the previous session it was said that I was not revealing two certain documents because--I do not wish to end the sentence, but all the members of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee who heard all the documents know already that I must be very cautious in anticipation of the negotiations, and that if I had told about the two documents, I may have added a lot to the delegation, but then I may have endangered the negotiations. Is everything clear? Is this hint clear? The wise should suffice with a hint, and therefore I prefer to remain silent.

You read the document, and we said on Sunday, 3 hours before the agreement was signed, that we would not sign any agreement if that letter is not repealed. Later, when we received another letter, we replied with a letter which I have already read: Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel, is indivisible.

So what do you want? I am merely telling the story. I do not wish to gain anything political. You shall hear this from President as-Sadat: Never, never--and draw the conclusion.

Dear friends, MK Allon proposed his own proposal. I would request him not to put it to the vote. No matter whether it gets a majority or a minority--we have a majority. I shall explain why. I want you to know, Yig'al, that if today there is no clear-cut decision, I have a fear in my heart--and I am speaking sincerely, not with certainty, but with a fear--that someone might use--in his opinion as a reason, and in our opinion as an excuse, and will not begin negotiations as stated in the document. Then, and this is my greatest fear--for we all want negotiations--it will be necessary to convene the Knesset for a special session to repeal that decision. Don't do this. Today, a clear-cut decision is required.

We are all sitting in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, it will always supervise the negotiations. If there is a proposal, we will consider it and we can raise it, we will gladly do so. However, tonight--I beg your pardon, this morning--we need a strictly defined decision one way or the other, this way or the other, so that we can announce that the negotiations could begin even next week, perhaps. [indistinct interjections]

I would request these benches not to interrupt my speech.

I wish to tell the Knesset that yesterday the Egyptians asked us to reinstate direct contact with us without delay, after they had been broken off. We were told by our American frinds that the Egyptians wish to consider appointing a delegation to conduct the negotiations on the peace treaty perhaps even next week. I suggest that the members of the Knesset not wait, not put off, but do their duty as quickly as possible for reasons which I'd do better not to specify.

It is for this reason that I am asking the Knesset to make a clear-cut, well-defined decision today, just as the cabinet had proposed. When we decide on this and the negotiations on a peace treaty begin, we will look into every possibility in accordance with a decision of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. If you respond to my call, I shall thank you. However, if you do not--we shall decide. However, I am explaining to all the members of the Knesset--for heaven's sake--make only one clear decision today: you shall vote as you will, but a decision agreed upon by the majority of the Knesset will be made, and as of tomorrow, we shall start working so that the negotiations begin. And, God willing, also to reach the signing of the peace treaty.

[Allon] Mr Prime Minister, may I just...

[Begin] Yes, yes, please.

[Allon] In the additional article which our faction includes in the draft resolution there is no blurring of the Knesset decision concerning the approval of the Camp David agreements as they were presented by you here, on this podium, the day before yesterday.

[Begin] No.

[Allon] It has an importance, a moral importance and [word indistinct].

[Begin] I heard.

[Allon] It carries no violation of [words indistinct] because it does not depend on [words indistinct].

[Begin] Ok. Now you shall hear me. I have read over [as heard] draft resolution. There is an expression there: With all its components, and you interpret that the reference is also to the settlements. However, this is not written. [indistinct interjection by Peres] No, Shimon, not now. You must be recognized by me to speak while I'm talking, and I am not recognizing you. Right? You are asking permission, aren't you? So let me speak.

So, with all its components. While things were not stated specifically, and I am warning, because...[indistinct interjections] No, I cannot stop once again. I beg your pardon, they are helping me but by helping me they are disturbing me. Let me complete a sentence, Shim'on you shall speak afterward. I do not object. I am only asking that I be allowed to explain.

You put a general term: With all its components. It does not mean anything to the other party. What I wish to achieve today by a decision--and, yes, the entire responsibility is on the cabinet sitting here as well as on myself--is that it be clear that with respect to that demand we promised nothing at Camp David. We could, already tomorrow, begin negotiating on a peace treaty, so please do not blur, do not detract and do not add, just vote on a decision saying distinctly and with pain--though with a recognition of the truth--what we requested, and later we shall discuss in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee all the other aspects. Please, Mr Peres.

[Peres] First of all, I should like to add just one thing: First of all our draft says: as presented by the prime minister at the Knesset.

[Begin] These are still general terms, saying nothing.

[Peres] Excuse me. Secondly, we shall--at least a majority among us--vote for the proposal as presented by the prime minister.

[Begin] Very nice.

[Peres] We are not shirking. The national cause precedes the partisan calculation.

[Begin] Bravo.

[Peres] We said clearly and definitely, both in the party center and in the Knesset.

[Begin] Ok, Shim'on, Ok. So, I thank the opposition very much for being prepared to vote in favor of the cabinet's proposal. This would constitute a great degree of unity among the members of the house. This is a big night in Israel, and I thank you, indeed. But I ask, and I say again, Shim'on: Dayan, 'Ezer and I were at Camp David; the three of us will testify--they are sitting here--that if things are not clear-cut, there is all the fear that the negotiations could not begin. Therefore, let us accept our draft resolution, and I assure you that with respect to the last sentence of yours, we shall discuss it in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. What more can one promise?

I have finished. [indistinct interjections] I shall reply no more because I must end my speech because the time is already past 0300, and believe me, Shoshana, Shoshana, I would like to start resting, the time is 0300 it is enough.

Mr Speaker, I would now like to say--following that expression of confession from the heart--the nation is undergoing labor pains. True, every great thing is born through pain. The greatest miracle in the universe, human childbirth, comes with pain. Here we are talking about the greatest shift in the Middle East and the possibility of signing a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. I am not surprised by the pains, I am not complaining about the demonstrations--but only that they should not be carried out at night because my neighbors are suffering, for heaven's sake, and their children, and one can demonstrate in front of the prime minister's office and not come to his private residence and make up all the children of the neighborhood at 0030, after midnight. I do not even want to define what such a demonstration is, but it is not good manners. These comrades study their Torah and know what it is to insult one's friend in public. Yet I have no complaints, everything is forgiven. Why? Because there are pains.

This peace is first of all born out of our blood. For this peace we have sacrificed 12,000 of our best of sons in five wars, war after war, slaughter after slaughter. We want to put an end to this. This is now the chance, this is the opportunity. If you ask me about certainty--no, I still do not know what difficulties we will encounter. Clearly this is the opportunity, this is the time and this is the chance.

We want to save our sons' lives, they are the love of our soul and our consolation. We do not want war to occur every 5 years. Can anyone be blamed for this? Someone who has even sacrificed and against whom demonstrations are held and is even called insulting names and is accused of using--what a terrible word--concessions? No. This is what I believe, because this is something in which we all believe and which we all want.

One-third of our nation has gone in one generation; last night we saw the last part. [Final episode of the Holocaust on Israeli television] Twelve thousand of the best sons--the holy and brave ones--tears, pains, sorrow--this is what we want to put an end to, and this is the time for it, and that is why it is such a great hour.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, I am addressing every Knesset member no matter which faction he belongs to: Let us unite around the chance for peace and accept the decision and begin the discussions. Perhaps, God willing, as early as next year--approaching soon after Rosh Hashana we could say: The year of peace has come. Peace to Israel.

MINISTER PAT SPEAKS TO YAMIT SETTLERS

TA281738Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Minister of Construction and Housing Gid'on Pat, has said that there was no reference to an evacuation of Yamit until the 3d year after the peace agreement is signed. In that year there will be a discussion on the removal of the settlements and afterward the cabinet will put into operation a project for the resettlement of the inhabitants who agree to join the program. Minister Pat made these remarks at a press conference he called today in Yamit.

He added that it is, of course, true that no new construction programs are being started but 200 homes are being completed with an investment of 130 million Israeli pounds.

The minister of construction and housing said that he had brought the inhabitants the assurance by the cabinet and the prime minister that the people of Yamit had never been an obstacle to peace, but were a supreme factor in the security and settlement establishment.

MOSHAV INVITES YAMIT SETTLERS TO JOIN

TA281739Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The inhabitants of Magen Sha'ul in the Ta'anakh Strip [near 'Afula] are calling on the settlers of the Yamit strip to settle in their Moshav after they are evacuated. Magen Sha'ul was established 2 years ago to solve the problem of the second generation in the moshavim and has only absorbed 50 families, despite the fact that there are 100 housing units there.

POLICE PREPARE FOR VIOLENCE OVER EVACUATION

TA281918Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] An ITIM correspondent in Jerusalem reports that the police are investigating reports that certain people are planning subversive activity in order to prevent the evacuation of the Yamit District settlements. Their intention is to take every possible action, including violent actions.

The ITIM correspondent, relying on very reliable sources, says that the activities of these people have been followed for 2 days. The correspondent says that some of the opponents of the withdrawal from the Yamit District have publicly stated that if the danger of the evacuation becomes real, rebellion and the use of force cannot be avoided.

POLICE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR JUDAEA, SAMARIA

TA281147Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Sep 78 p 7 TA

[By Tawfiq Khuri and (Musbah) Halabi]

[Excerpt] On 17 October, the Israel police will announce the establishment of a new police regional command in Judaea and Samaria. Following the Camp David agreements and in preparation for the autonomy plan, it has been decided that the handling of the establishment of the new command will be speeded up and that its headquarters will probably be in Ramallah.

The command will be established for the purpose of setting up an organized police headquarters in Judaea and Samaria, which would form the basis for the local police force, to be responsible for maintaining order when the autonomy is installed. The command will, probably, be headed by Deputy Commander Avraham She'alti'el, currently serving as the commander of the Judaea command. It has been learned that the commander of the new command will act toward gradually limiting the number of Israeli policemen in the force, and moving the vacancies to qualified Arab policemen.

W. BANKERS FAIL TO AGREE ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA281922Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The heads of the Judaea and Samaria chambers of commerce have convened in East Jerusalem and tried to determine on a united position on the Camp David agreements. Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says that after a fierce argument it was decided to convene in 2 weeks and not to determine a position until then.

On economic matters it was decided to ask Jordan to rescind its prohibition about the transfer of grapes from the Hebron Mountain to other Arab countries through Amman. The Jordanians block the transfer so that the grapes can be sold cheaply in Jordan.

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL SERVICE FOR LOCAL ARABS PLANNED

TA281925Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] A subcommittee of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee for the affairs of Israeli Arabs has consolidated a plan for voluntary national service for Israeli Arabs. According to the plan this service will be in a civilian framework in speres such as medicine, education, welfare, police and the like. Arabs who volunterr will be entitled to all the rights received by discharged IDF soldiers.

The subcommittee has held several discussions and our correspondent in the Knesset says that there is disagreement among its members--Amnon Rubinstein, Eytan Livni, Me'ir Talmi and Rabbi Hayyim Druckman--regarding this plan.

The matter will be raised for discussion at a future meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and a decision will be taken. The plan is based on the proposal of the prime minister's adviser for Arab Affairs, Dr Moshe Sharon.

KUWAIT PAPER CITED ON RENEWAL OF AFRICA-ISRAEL RELATIONS

TA281725Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Sep 78 TA

[Text] A paper from Kuwait, AL-ANBA' says that four African countries want to renew diplomatic relations with Israel. The Kuwaiti paper reports that the countries are the Ivory Coast, Togo, Nigeria and Tanzania. According to this report, the four countries have expressed disappointment at the fact that they have not received suitable aid from Arab countries and now they would like Israel to send its agricultural experts back.

The Kuwaiti AL-ANBA reports that the Arab League has appealed to these four countries in an attempt to persuade them not to renew relations with Israel.

AFGHANISTAN

PRESIDENT TARAKI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 21 SEP

LD281030Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Report on 21 September press conference given by Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of Afghanistan, at People's House, with Afghan, Indian, and GDR journalists present, as well as Bareq Shafe', minister of information and culture, and Soleyman La'eq, minister of radio and television]

[Text] Answering a question, Comrade Taraki said during the short period since our revolution, speedy progress has taken place in political, economic and social fields. We took part in the meetings and conference of the nonalined countries and have proved to the world, through our realistic and nonalined policy, that we are the political satellite of no one and that our revolution has come about through the will of the people of Afghanistan themselves with the initiative of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDP] and that no other power has had any hand in it.

Comrade Taraki said: Some countries were unhappy with our revolution and expressed the belief that this revolution would soon fail. But we proved that our revolution is the people's revolution and is gaining in strength and being consolidated every day. Our struggle against usury, salam [legal term for forward market purchasing] and usurious mortgages attained success in a short time. During this time, we issued Revolutionary Council Decree 6, through which we rescued 11 million hard-working village farmers and nomad farmers from the yokes of the debts they owed to usurers, and from exploitation they suffered at the hands of moneylenders.

The popular leader and head of the People's Government of Afghanistan said: During our period in office, we have released 9,000 prisoners, almost two-thirds of all prisoners in the country, and we have turned them once again into active members of our society. We have granted equal rights to workers and wage earners, in the main areas concerned, and to government officials. We have activated projects which only nominally existed in the past and which yielded no results. During the short period of our revolutionary government, we have opened 300 schools and many state secondary schools and have admitted sons of the homeland to classes to study for school and university entrance examinations. Comrade Taraki said: Before the cold weather comes the construction of 700 school buildings will be completed and this will greatly assist our training and educational affairs.

We have eliminated restrictions and acts of censorship that the feudalist regime of the past had imposed on the language and culture of the national minorities of Afghanistan. We have started broadcasting in Uzbek, Turkmen, Baluchi and other languages. At present, these languages not only have publications but they are also being broadcast over Radio Afghanistan, and efforts are being made to help these minorities to become literate in their own languages.

Answering a question from a representative of the United News of India as to whether some foreign countries had a hand in subversive operations against the president's government, the president of the Revolutionary Council said: The internal, radical, black reaction has committed subversion against us and is still doing so; the black reaction is in collusion with the regional reaction.

We have not yet named any country in this respect. But at an opportune time, we will make known the interventionists to our own people and the world.

Dr. S.B. Pathak, correspondent of the NAV BHARAT TIMES of India, asked: Your country holds a sensitive position in the region; I would like to know how your country's relations have developed with the Soviet Union, India, China, (?Pakistan) and other countries in the region?

Comrade Taraki replied: Relations with these countries are good and are developing well. We have very friendly relations with the USSR; we have no difficulties in our relations with Iran; we have friendly relations with China, and we have only one difference with Pakistan--about the Pushtuns and Baluchis--which we hope will be solved through peaceful means so that our relations will become very friendly.

Dr Pathak asked: The events of the April revolution in Afghanistan are unique and are in no way like the revolutions of Cuba, the Soviet Union and China. Could you comment on this? The President of the Revolutionary Council said: You are right in saying that our revolution is unique. This revolution brought our people out of darkness and into the light. As I have said before, we will build a new society, a society in which everyone will benefit from the fruits of his own work. In other words, we want to eliminate the exploitation of man by man. This will be an incomparable task for our country and we will insure it is materialized as soon as possible; we do not just talk about this; we have taken practical steps in this direction.

Dr Pathak asked: Do you mean to set an example, regarding your revolution, to other Asian countries?

Comrade Taraki said: Our revolution can, on the whole, serve as an example for countries similar to ours. Freedom, as we interpret it, is freedom from hunger and poverty, and this means that the people of our country should be freed from the need for bread, clothes and shelter, and should be released from the claws of poverty and war.

Comrade Taraki added: If you mean by freedom the freedom of expression, then I can tell you clearly that we will give freedom of expression to everyone. However, if someone wants to use this freedom against the interests of the people or use it to subvert popular aims, then we will not give them this freedom. In other words, we do not give freedom to thieves who live on the flesh and blood of the people.

Another Indian journalist asked: May I ask whether only one or more than one party will come about in Afghanistan?

Comrade Taraki replied: Our party is the party of workers and (?belongs) to all the workers of Afghanistan. If anyone wants to form workers' parties, then let them join us; if they do not join us, then such a party or parties will not be the true representative of the workers, and we will not allow such parties to act freely. Our party represents and protects the interests of 98 percent of all the people of Afghanistan. The remaining 2 percent of the people whose interests are not protected by the party are exploiters, and we do not allow them freedom of action.

The correspondent of Afghanistan's ANIS asked: Regarding the internal reaction and the enemies of the popular revolution of Afghanistan, which were thwarted and frustrated thanks to the efforts of informed, alert, noble and revolutionary people, what measures have been or will be taken against the poisonous propaganda of the foreign reactionary and imperialist circles who support such provocation?

Comrade Taraki replied: [Passage indistinct] the black reaction, composed mainly of the Ekhwanis [common term for the Moslem brotherhood], are opposing our revolution under the mask of religion, while resorting to the methods of infidels. They have also been recognized, disgraced and crushed in some Arab countries; this included Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who dealt them a decisive blow. They are the bowl lickers of imperialism and I declare a jihad against them. They should be eradicated in our country. We respect the Islamic religion and extend it all-round support. But hostility as far as the Ekhwanis are concerned is not hostility toward Islam; it is hostility toward imperialism and reaction.

The [words indistinct] news correspondent asked: You said that 9,000 prisoners have been released; how many more remain in prison?

Comrade Taraki replied: About 4,500 prisoners, most of whom are murderers or have committed crimes of immorality, are in prison in the whole of Afghanistan.

The NAV BHARAT TIMES correspondent asked: Do you endorse Brezhnev's plan about collective security in (?Asia)?

Comrade Taraki said: Yes, this is a good and original plan. If such a plan is implemented in other parts of the world, in Africa for example, I would regard it as being beneficial for world peace and security.

The Afghanistan yearbook representative asked: Which areas of world politics are the subject of agreement between Afghanistan and India?

Comrade Taraki replied: We have many points in common with India in the area of international relations [words indistinct] are very many. We have a clear anti-imperialist position on international issues, such as on Ethiopia. Similarly, our anti-imperialist views concerning the issues of Angola, Mozambique and other African issues and movements and our support for the national liberation movements in Africa are clear. Nevertheless, the foreign policy of India is a matter for our Indian friends themselves.

In answer to a question from a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Comrade Taraki said: At the Conference of the Nonalined Countries, India supported the presence of representatives from countries which participate in numerous military blocs, whereas we opposed their presence. Of course, this is a point of difference between us and our Indian friends in the area of foreign policy. Similarly, we think and are certain that the socialist countries are the natural supporters of the nonalined countries, but our Indian friends do not think in this way.

the NAV BHARAT TIMES correspondent asked: Under the previous regimes, Afghanistan has received a great deal of aid from the world's major countries; the figures for this aid by far exceed the amount Sri Lanka and Nepal have received. But the previous regimes did not utilize this aid to a great extent. How would you utilize foreign aid?

Comrade Taraki replied: I assure you that from now on, thanks to our popular order, every dollar, every pound, every rupee and every afghani will be spent in the construction of Afghanistan with a feeling of great responsibility. The previous regimes lined their own pockets from the funds received as aid. Had they spent these funds in the industrialization and development of Afghanistan, they would have acted against themselves; that is to say, against feudalism. This would have been against their class interests. For this reason, we will take steps [words indistinct].

Another Indian journalist asked: When will you visit India?

Comrade Taraki replied: I will go; but at a time when the weather is a little cooler.

At the end of the press conference, Comrade Taraki asked the Indian journalists to convey his greetings and best wishes, as well as his sympathy and condolences to the Indian people regarding the recent floods.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE MEETS PRC, YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Meeting With Huang Hua

BK280929Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, had a 45-minute meeting at the United Nations yesterday. Their talks covered Sino-Indian relations and measures to improve them. The meeting was held at the Chinese initiative. It was the first face-to-face meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries in the past 16 years. The talks were described as friendly and cordial.

Mr Huang Hua told Mr Vajpayee that China is looking forward to his coming visit. He expressed the hope that it will strengthen the relations between the two countries. It will also provide an opportunity to exchange views on international as well as bilateral issues. Mr Hua said China will be ready to discuss problems left over from history.

Mr Vajpayee said the two countries are linked by historical and cultural ties. He said certain developments in the past had created misunderstandings and vitiated their relations.

Mr Vajpayee hoped that his visit will contribute toward opening a new chapter in their relations. He said that if India and China follow the five principles of peaceful coexistence, it would help in removing misunderstandings.

The external affairs minister referred to the desire of the Janata Party government to establish and maintain friendly relations with all neighboring countries. He mentioned the steps India has taken to strengthen relations with other countries in the region.

The two ministers met without being aided by a large contingent of officials. On the Indian side Mr M.A. Vellodi, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs was the only official present. Mr Hua was assisted by a lone lady aide.

Meeting With Vrhovec

BK291000Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, had discussions with the Yugoslav foreign minister, Mr Vrhovec, in New York yesterday. The topics covered included the recent visit of the Chinese leader, Mr Hua Kuo-feng, in Yugoslavia. The ministers also exchanged views on the Camp David accord on West Asia.

Earlier in the day, the Bangladesh foreign minister, Mr Shamsul Haq, met Mr Vajpayee. He discussed the candidature of Bangladesh for the Security Council to the seat to be vacated by India.

GANDHI TO CONTEST BYELECTION FROM KARNATAKA

BK281001Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The secretary of the Congress--I parliamentary party, Mr Kalpnath Rai, has said that Mrs Indira Gandhi will contest the Lok Sabha byelection from the Chikmagalur constituency in Karnataka. He said this in New Delhi last night after a meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi.

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER BISTA MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

For reportage on the visit to the PRC by Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista, which began on 27 September, see the South Asia section of the International Affairs section of the 27 September issue and subsequent issues of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.